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By-McCarus, Ernest; Rammuny, Raji

A Programmed Course in Modern Literary Arabic Phonology and Script.

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This course is designed to teach the non-Arabic speaker to read printed Arabic, to write Arabic with "a pleasing hand," to distinguish accurately the phonological contrasts of modern literary Arabic, and to pronounce it in a manner easily comprehensible to Arabs. Dialogs and proverbs are included for reading practice; grammatical structures are not dealt with. The course may serve as an introduction to, or be used concurrently with, a basic course. Typical lessons present a set of letters related in form, plus certain auxiliary signs. For each letter or sign there are three sections: (1) its pronunciation value, with explanations and drills if it differs from or is lacking in English; (2) the various shapes of this letter in its printed form and drills in reading it; and (3) the written forms of the letter, also with practice drills. At the end of each unit there are review drills for the unit as a whole. The material is presented usually one small feature at a time, and the student proceeds at his own rate. Pronunciation features are recorded on tape as well as described phonetically. Answers to oral drills are on tape; written answers are given in the left margin of the following page. For information on the tapes, write to the authors at the Center for Research on Language and Language Behavior, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48108. (AMM)

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BR-6-1784
PA-48

A PROGRAMMED COURSE IN MODERN LITERARY ARABIC
PHONOLOGY AND SCRIPT

OE-BR

Ernest McCarus and Raji Rammuny

Introduction

This course is designed to teach the non-Arab to read Arabic script with acceptable pronunciation. Specifically, its goals are the ability to read printed Arabic, to write Arabic with a pleasing hand, to distinguish accurately the phonological contrasts of modern literary Arabic, and to pronounce it in a manner easily comprehensible to Arabs. Although some dialogs and proverbs are included for reading practice, grammatical structures are not dealt with. This course may well serve, however, as an introduction to or be used concurrently with a basic course.

The language of this course is contemporary Literary Arabic, the literary language that differs from all spoken dialects of Arabic and yet is the only form of Arabic that is written throughout the Arabic world. It is the most universally understood form of Arabic, being used not only in publications but also on the radio, on very formal occasions, etc. There are only superficial variations in script and pronunciation over the Arab world; where a choice had to be made, as, for example, in the pronunciation of ج , the authors have followed Jordanian usage.

* * * * *

This course is a refinement of an earlier non-programmed set of materials, also done at the Center for Research on Language and Language Behavior; those materials were based on a contrastive analysis of English and Arabic phonologies (tempered with the authors' collective experience in teaching Arabic to non-Arabs); an analysis of the MLA writing system; and a frequency count of vocabulary used in the leading Arabic textbooks currently in use. The typical lesson of this course presents a set of letters related in form, e.g., ت ث ب plus certain auxiliary signs, e.g. the vowel points, nunation, etc. For each letter or sign there are three sections: (a) its pronunciation value, with explanations and drills if it differs from or is lacking in English; (b) the various shapes of this letter in its printed form and drills in reading it; (c) the written forms of the letter, also with practice drills. At the end of each unit there are review drills for the unit as a whole.

* * * * *

The individual taking this course may proceed at his own rate of speed. The material is presented usually one small feature at a time; certain matters of pronunciation are recorded on tape as well as described phonetically. After a given feature has been presented, it is tested in a drill, which may be oral (marked "on tape"), or written, or both. The answers to oral drills are on tape, while the written answers are always given in the left margin of the following page.

If the student makes more than three errors in any given drill, he should return to the beginning of that section and repeat the intervening drills; if he makes more than ten errors in the review drills at the end of the unit, he should repeat the entire unit.

* * * * *

The authors wish to acknowledge with thanks the kind help afforded by Professor John C. Catford, who read the entire course, and gave valuable suggestions, in particular on the phonology portions, in addition to drawing the illustrations of Arabic consonants.

A PROGRAMMED COURSE IN MODERN LITERARY ARABIC
PHONOLOGY AND SCRIPT

3

UNIT 1

| | | |
|----------------|---|-----------|
| The letter | | <u>aa</u> |
| The letter | ﺝ | <u>d</u> |
| The letter | ﺝ | <u>dh</u> |
| The vowel sign | َ | <u>a</u> |

The Arabic alphabet has 28 letters plus a number of auxiliary signs written above or below the letters. Arabic is written from right to left.

1. The letter | aa and the short vowel-sign َ a; the letter ﺝ d.

A. Pronunciation

Arabic has three vowels, each of which can be long or short. This unit will deal with the first pair of long and short vowels, | aa and َ a. There are no exact English equivalents, and at the same time there is variation within the Arab world in their pronunciation; imitation of your teacher is the best approach. However, the following observations should be useful.

1. From the Arab's point of view, the difference in these two vowels is length, the amount of time used to pronounce them. In a careful reading, stressed long | aa will be twice as long as stressed short َ a. In most of the Arab world | aa is pronounced roughly like a in English "bad", but much longer in duration.

The short vowel a is much shorter, normally about half as long, as a matter of fact. Its quality ranges between the vowel a in English "bat" (but much shorter in duration) and u in English "but" (but again shorter in duration). The following drill illustrates the difference between a and u.

Drill 1. (On tape) Listen to the following pairs but do not repeat.

2. To Americans, who are not accustomed to distinguishing differences in vowel length, the difference in vowel quality is far more striking than the difference in length. However, the Arab also reacts to the difference in quality, since in normal reading or speaking unstressed long vowels tend to be shortened and vowel quality becomes the key distinctive feature. To illustrate: daam 'it lasted' sounds like English "dam", while dam 'blood' sounds like English "dumb". In the following drill, pay close attention to the quality and quantity of each vowel and imitate as accurately as you can.

Drill 2. (On tape) Repeat on signal.

3. Another important feature of Arabic vowels is the effect of long vowels on word stress. In the following drill, note that long vowels attract word stress; if there are no long vowels, the first short vowel in the word is stressed.

Drill 3. (On tape) a. Listen, but do not repeat. b. Now, repeat.

Drill 4. (On tape) Indicate whether the pairs that will be read to you are same or different. Check the proper block.

Note: Drills are set up in Arabic order, proceeding from right to left.

| | Different | Same | ← |
|----------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| Example: | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 1 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 2 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 3 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 4 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 5 |

| Drill 4. (Cont.) | Different | Same | |
|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 6 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 7 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 8 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 9 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | .10 |

Drill 5. (On tape) Indicate which of the following pairs contain the long vowel | . Check the proper block.

| | | | |
|----------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----|
| | 2 | 1 | |
| Example: | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 1 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 2 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 3 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 4 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 5 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 6 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 7 |

Now, do the same with the following two-syllable words.

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 8 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 9 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | .10 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | .11 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | .12 |

Drill 6. (On tape)

- Listen to the following words, noting length of vowel. Say the model word, and then repeat it changing the length of the vowel (i.e., long to short or short to long).
- Listen to the correct answer on the tape.
- Repeat the correct answer to yourself.
- Listen to the correct answer again.

Answers

Drill 4.

D S

☒ ☐ . 1☒ ☐ . 2☐ ☒ . 3☐ ☒ . 4☒ ☐ . 5☒ ☐ . 6☐ ☒ . 7☒ ☐ . 8☒ ☐ . 9☐ ☒ .10

Drill 5.

2 1

☐ ☒ . 1☐ ☒ . 2☒ ☐ . 3☐ ☒ . 4☒ ☐ . 5☒ ☐ . 6☐ ☒ . 7☒ ☐ . 8☐ ☒ . 9☐ ☒ .10☒ ☐ .11☒ ☐ .12

Example: a.

Drill 6. (Cont.)

a. Tape: daamStudent: daam - damb. Tape: daam - damc. Student: daam - damd. Tape: daam - dam

B. Reading

Drill 1. The long vowel aa in Arabic is represented by the letter ا, called ʾalif; see box at right. Find the same letter below and circle it.

ا

ا ث ا ن و ي ا
ر ا س ا ر ب

Drill 2. The letter د daal represents the consonant d as in English "dandy".* Find the same letter below and circle it.

د

د ز ر د و ا ر
ر ا د ن ز ر ر

Drill 3. The consonant د and the long vowel ا combined are pronounced daa. Read the following combinations. (Stress the first syllable of each word.)

دا

دا دادا دادا دادا

Drill 4. The sign َ, called fatha in Arabic, represents the short vowel a; it is always placed over a letter. Thus the combination of the letter د plus َ is دَ, pronounced da. Find the combination دَ below and circle it.

دَ

دَ دَ دَ دَ دَ دَ
دَ دَ دَ دَ دَ دَ

Drill 5. Read the following:

دَ دَ دَ دَ دَ دَ

*Technical description: د d is a voiced dental stop.

Answers

A. Pronunciation

Drill 6.

Check tape

B. Reading

Drill 1.

You should have circled six items including the first one given as an example.

Drill 2.

You should have circled five items.

Drill 3.

Check tape

Drill 4.

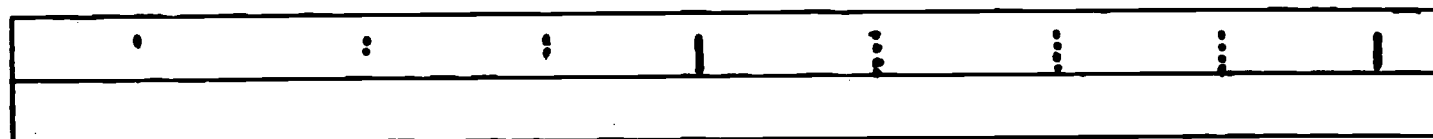
From now on we shall give you numbers only. Seven

Drill 5.

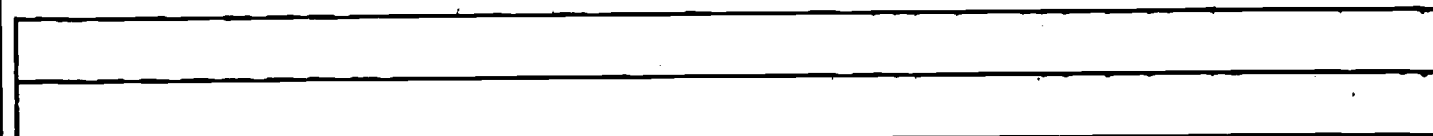
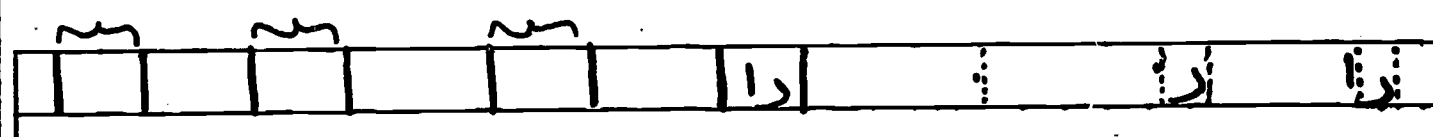
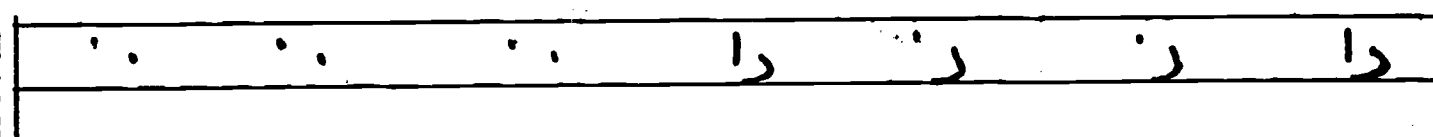
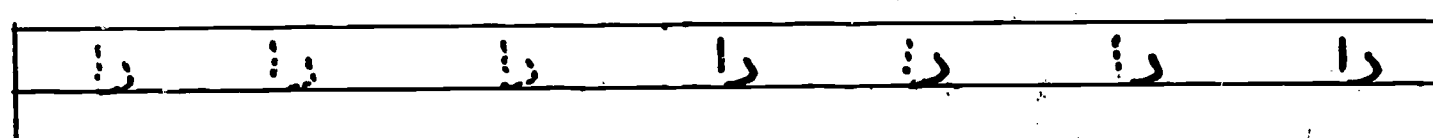
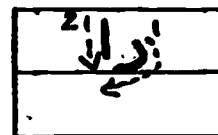
Check tape

C. Writing

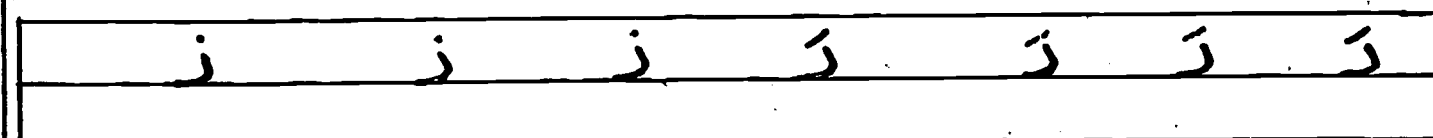
Drill 1. The letter **ا**, pronounced aa, is written from top to bottom as indicated by the arrow. Make the same letter below, following the guidelines first and then independently, sounding out the value aa of the letter as you make it. Start at the right and work left.



Drill 2. This combination of **ا** and **ا** is pronounced daa. Copy the same combination below, paying special attention to spaces between letters of the same syllable as well as spaces between the syllables themselves.



Drill 3. The combination of **ا** and the short vowel sign **َ** forms the syllable **اَ**, pronounced da. Note how in writing the short vowel sign **َ** we start from the top slanting diagonally to the left. The sign **َ** is added after the completion of the letter **ا**. Copy the model below, following previous instructions.



Drill 3. Continued

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| . | . | . | ج | : | : | ج |
| | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ~ | ~ | ~ | ~ | ~ | ~ | ~ | ج | : | : | ج |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

Drill 4. Turn back to Drill 2. Look at the model pattern, then turn to this section and make the model once. Now, turn to Drill 3 and do the same with the model pattern. Repeat these two models one after the other three times, keeping in mind space relationship between the letters and syllables.

| |
|--|
| |
| |

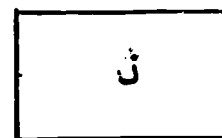
2. The letter ج ج.*

A. Pronunciation

The letter ج has the value of th in English "this", "either", and "bathe"; the phonetic symbol used to transcribe this consonant is θ. The Arabic name of this letter is ṭaal.

B. Reading

A special feature of the Arabic alphabet is the use of dots to distinguish letters from each other. Thus, ج is equivalent to ج plus a dot above.



Drill 1. Give the names of the following:

/ ج ج ا

Drill 2. ج enters into the same combination with vowels as does ج. Read the following:

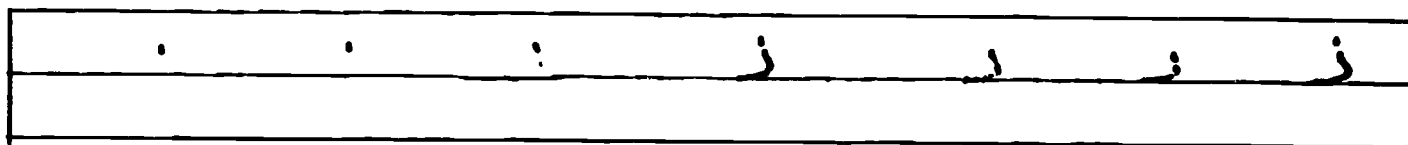
جُ جَا جِ جَا جَا

جَا جُ جَا جَا جُ

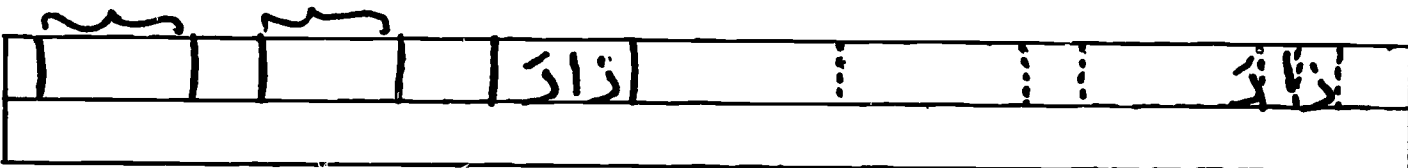
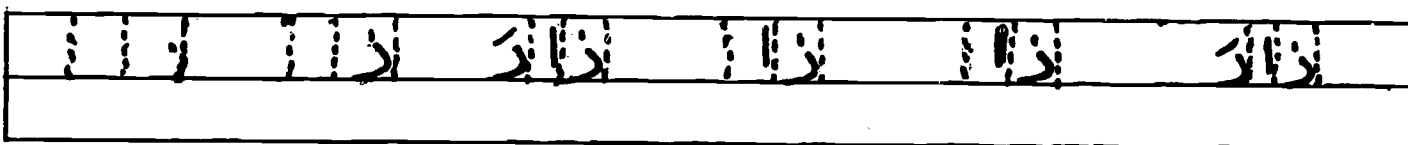
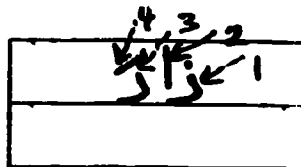
*Technical description: ج θ voiced interdental fricative.

C. Writing

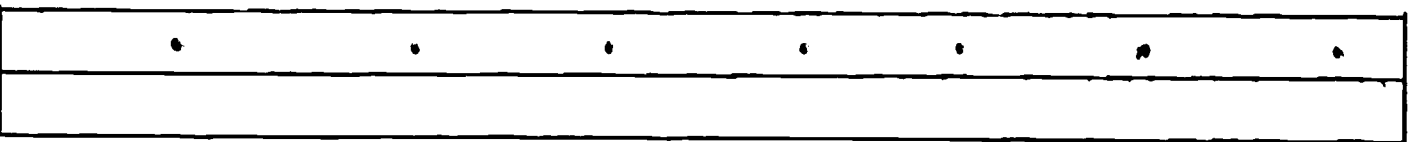
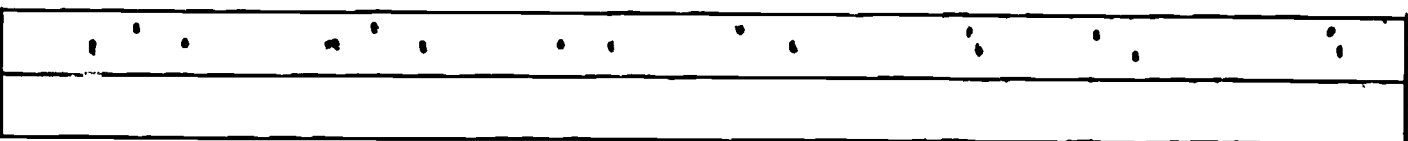
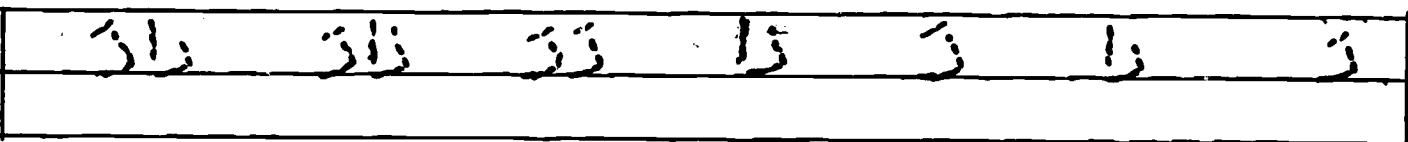
Drill 1. ذ is written the same as د plus a dot above. As indicated by the numbers, the dot is written last. Practice the model below.



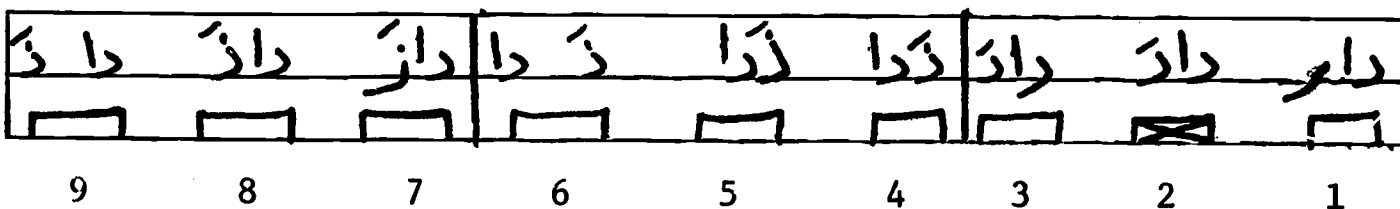
Drill 2. This word is pronounced ḏaada. In copying the model, pay special attention to space relationship between the letters of the word.



Drill 3. Read the following items from right to left. Then copy the items following the guidelines. Say each item as you make it.



Drill 4. Which are the correctly written words?



9

8

7

6

5

4

3

2

1

Answers

Part C.

Drill 4.

Numbers:
2, 4, and 8.

3. Stress

If a word has two or more syllables, one syllable is pronounced louder than the rest; this loudness is called "word stress", or, simply, "stress". There are three simple rules for determining the placement of stress in Arabic. The first rule is that the last syllable of the word is not stressed. Thus, if the word has only two syllables, the next to the last one is stressed.

Compare the following (C stands for any consonant, V stands for short vowels and VV for long vowels):

| | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| <u>CaáCaa</u> | <u>CaáCa</u> | <u>CáCaa</u> | <u>CáCa</u> |
| دادا | دأأ | دأا | دأأ |

Drill 7. (On tape)

a. Listening

| | | | |
|------|-----|-----|-----|
| دادا | دأأ | دأا | دأأ |
| زادا | زأأ | زأا | زأأ |
| دانا | دأأ | دأا | دأأ |
| زانا | زأأ | زأا | زأأ |

b. Imitation

| | | | |
|------|-----|-----|-----|
| دادا | دأأ | دأا | دأأ |
| زادا | زأأ | زأا | زأأ |
| دانا | دأأ | دأا | دأأ |
| زانا | زأأ | زأا | زأأ |

The second rule is that in words of more than two syllables, if the second last vowel is long, it is stressed. Compare:

| | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| <u>CaaCáaCa</u> | <u>CaCaáCa</u> | <u>CaáCa(a)</u> |
| دادأأ | دأأأ | { دأأ } |
| | | { دادا } |

Drill 8. (On tape)

a. Listening

| | | |
|-------|-------|------|
| داداد | درداد | داد |
| زاداد | زذاد | زادا |
| داداد | درداد | داد |
| زاداد | زذاد | زاد |

b. Imitation

The third rule is that if the vowel of the second-last syllable is not long, then the third-last syllable is stressed, thus:

CaCaáCaa

داداد

CaáCaCa

دادد

CáCaCa

ددد

Drill 9. (On tape)

a. Listening

| | | |
|------|------|-----|
| دادد | دادد | ددد |
| زادد | زادد | ددد |
| دادد | دادد | ددد |
| زادد | زادد | ددد |

b. Imitation

Drill 10. Read

| | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| زادا | زادا | زادا | زادا |
| زادا | زادا | زادا | زادا |
| | زادا | زادا | زادا |

Drill 11. (On tape) You will hear ten items. If the item read is the same as the word written, circle the item; if not, circle the check mark on the left.

| | | |
|----------|---|-----------|
| Example: | X | زادا . 1 |
| | X | زادا . 2 |
| | X | زادا . 3 |
| | X | زادا . 4 |
| | X | زادا . 5 |
| | X | زادا . 6 |
| | X | زادا . 7 |
| | X | زادا . 8 |
| | X | زادا . 9 |
| | X | زادا . 10 |

The above rules for stress placement do not apply to Egypt and North Africa. The rules for the placement of word stress that apply to Egyptian usage are given below for those interested. In the following, a "short syllable" is one consisting of a consonant and a vowel, symbolized CV. A "long syllable" is one containing more than two symbols, i.e. CVC, CVV or CVVC.

1. The last syllable of the word is not stressed. Thus, if the word consists of two syllables, the first syllable is stressed:

| | |
|-------|-------|
| bíhi | lákum |
| mádaa | yákun |

Drill 10.

Check tape

2. If the word consists of three short syllables, the first syllable is stressed:

CVCVCVkátabasábabu

Drill 11.

- X (ز) . 1
 (X) ز . 2
 (X) ز . 3
 (X) ز . 4
 X (ز) . 5
 X (ز) . 6
 (X) ز . 7
 X (ز) . 8
 (X) ز . 9
 X (ز) . 10

3. If the word ends in a long vowel which is preceded by three or more short syllables, the next to the last syllable in the word is stressed:

...CVCVCVCV

katabáhaa

fankasarátaa

waktasabáhaa

tarakahúmaa

malikatuhúmaa

4. Otherwise, if none of the above conditions is met, and if the word contains a sequence of four or more short syllables, the third one in that sequence is stressed:

...CVCVCVCV...

katabáhu

sababúhu

malikátu

malikátuhu

walmalikátu

waktasabáhu

5. Otherwise, if the next to the last syllable is long, it is stressed:

...CVCCV(C)

katábtá

katábtum

yukallimuhúnna

...CVVCV(C)

kitaábu

kariímun

6. Otherwise, the vowel following the last long syllable in the word is stressed:

...CVCCV...

yaktúbu

yaktúbuhaa

kattábahaa

waktásabu

madrásatun

faltáfit

wastafháma

...CVVCV...

raasála

kitaabúka

naazílatun

4. Review Drills

1. Ten words will be read, each one twice. If the word contains the long vowel **ا**, write this letter in the first column from the right; if not, write the short vowel-sign **ـ** in the second column.

| ـ | ا | |
|---|---|-----|
| | | . 1 |
| | | . 2 |
| | | . 3 |
| | | . 4 |
| | | . 5 |
| | | . 6 |
| | | . 7 |
| | | . 8 |
| | | . 9 |
| | | .10 |

2. (On tape) Ten words will be read, each one twice. For each word two choices are given below. Circle the correct choice.

Example:

- | | |
|---|--------|
| ا | را . 1 |
| ا | را . 2 |
| ا | ا . 3 |
| ا | ا . 4 |
| ا | ا . 5 |
| ا | ا . 6 |
| ا | ا . 7 |
| ا | ا . 8 |
| ا | ا . 9 |
| ا | ا .10 |

Answers
Drill 1.

16

| | | |
|---|---|------|
| / | ا | |
| / | | . 1 |
| | ا | . 2 |
| | ا | . 3 |
| / | | . 4 |
| | ا | . 5 |
| / | | . 6 |
| / | | . 7 |
| | ا | . 8 |
| / | | . 9 |
| | ا | . 10 |

3. Read.

دا دُدا دَا دَا دا
زادا زَادُ زُودُ زادا زادا

4. Circle identical items, then write one like them.

Example:

زاد (زَادُ) دُدا (زَادُ) . 1

دُزا دُزُ دُزُ . 2

دَا دَا دَا . 3

زَا زادا زادا . 4

زادا زادا زادا . 5

دُزُ دَا دُزُ . 6

دَا دَا دَا . 7

زادا زَادُ زَادُ . 8

Drill 2.

1. (دا) دُ
2. (دُزُ) دَا
3. (دُزُ) دَا
4. (زَادُ) دَا
5. (زُودُ) زادا
6. (زادا) زادا
7. (زَادُ) زَادُ
8. (زادا) زادا
9. (زَادُ) زَادُ
10. (زادا) زادا

Drill 3.

Check tape

Answers

Drill 4.

| | | | |
|--------------|--------|---------|---------|
| <u>ذاد</u> | (ذاد) | ذد | (ذاد) |
| <u>دز</u> | دزا | (دز) | (دز) |
| <u>داد</u> | (داد) | (داد) | داد |
| <u>ذادا</u> | دزا | (ذادا) | (ذادا) |
| <u>دازا</u> | (دازا) | (دازا) | دادا |
| <u>دزذ</u> | (دزذ) | دازد | (دزذ) |
| <u>دزاد</u> | دازد | (دزاد) | (دزاد) |
| <u>دزادد</u> | دزادد | (دزادد) | (دزادد) |

UNIT 2

The letter , uu/w
 The vowel sign , u

1. The letter , and the vowel sign ,

A. Pronunciation

The sign ' (called damma in Arabic) represents the short vowel u, pronounced like u in English "put".

The letter , (Arabic name: waaw) represents the long vowel uu, pronounced roughly like oo in English "moon".

In addition, the letter , also represents the consonant w, equivalent to w in English "wait".

The two vowels differ not only in quality-u in "put" as opposed to oo in "moon"-but also in quantity. As with | and / (see Unit 1) stressed , uu is twice as long as ' u in any given utterance; compare:

جَد jud 'Be generous!'
 جود juud 'generosity'

These differences between , and ' are illustrated in the following drill.

Drill 1. (On tape) a. Listening; b. Imitation.

Drill 2. (On tape) a. Listening; b. Imitation.

Drill 3. (On tape) Each of the following sets of three words will be read twice. Place a check in the columns indicating identical items.

| 3 | 2 | 1 | |
|---|---|---|-----|
| | | | . 1 |
| | | | . 2 |
| | | | . 3 |
| | | | . 4 |
| | | | . 5 |
| | | | . 6 |
| | | | . 7 |
| | | | . 8 |
| | | | . 9 |
| | | | .10 |

Answers

Part A.

Drill 3.

| 3 | 2 | 1 | |
|----|----|----|------|
| XX | | XX | . 1 |
| | XX | XX | . 2 |
| XX | XX | XX | . 3 |
| XX | XX | | . 4 |
| | XX | XX | . 5 |
| | XX | XX | . 6 |
| XX | | XX | . 7 |
| XX | XX | | . 8 |
| | XX | XX | . 9 |
| XX | XX | XX | . 10 |

Drill 4. (On tape) The following pairs include the long vowel , uu and the short vowel u. Listen to each pair, then check the block which corresponds to the item that contains the long vowel.

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 4 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 6 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 7 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 8 |

Drill 5. (On tape):

- Listen to the following words noting length and quality of vowel. Say the model word, then repeat it changing the length of the vowel (i.e., long to short or short to long).
- Listen to the correct answer on the tape.
- Repeat the correct answer to yourself.
- Listen to the correct answer on the tape.

B. Reading

Drill 1. This is the Arabic letter , waaw. Circle the same letter below.

و

و ف و د ا و
و ر ن و ز ق

Drill 2. This combination of the letters ز and و is زو, pronounced zuu. Find the same combination below and circle it.

زو

زو وو دو دا زو
زو زو فو زو رو

Answers

Part A.

Drill 4.

- 2 1
☐ ☒ . 1
☐ ☒ . 2
☒ ☐ . 3
☐ ☒ . 4
☒ ☐ . 5
☒ ☐ . 6
☐ ☒ . 7
☒ ☐ . 8

Drill 3. This syllable دُ consisting of د plus the short vowel-sign ' is pronounced du. Compare this combination with those below and circle it.

دُ

دُ دُ دُ دُ دُ دُ
 دُ دُ دُ دُ دُ دُ

Drill 4. Give the names of the following:

د د د د د د

Drill 5. Read the following:

دُ دُ دُ دُ دُ دُ
 دُ دُ دُ دُ دُ دُ
 دُ دُ دُ دُ دُ دُ

We mentioned in Section A that د may also have the value of a consonant. When this letter is followed or preceded by a vowel (i.e., | aa, ' a, و uu, ' u) it has the value of the consonant w as in English "wish". Illustrations:

دُ wada
 وادُ waada
 دُودُ dawada
 داودُ daawada

Drill 6. Circle those items that include د as a consonant.

1. دُودُ 2. دُودُ 3. وادُ 4. دُودُ 5. دُودُ 6. داودُ
 7. دُودُ 8. دُودُ 9. وادُ 10. دُودُ

At the end of a word the difference between long and short vowels tends to be neutralized; thus دُودُ daduu and دُودُ dadu are both pronounced the same, the final vowel in each being roughly like oo in English "boot" but shorter.

Drill 7. Read the following:

دُ دُ دُ دُ دُ دُ
 دُودُ دُودُ دُودُ دُودُ دُودُ دُودُ
 دُودُ دُودُ دُودُ دُودُ دُودُ دُودُ
 دُودُ دُودُ دُودُ دُودُ دُودُ دُودُ

Answers

Part B.

Drill 3.

5

Drill 4.

Check model
tape.

Drill 5.

Check model
tape.

Drill 6.

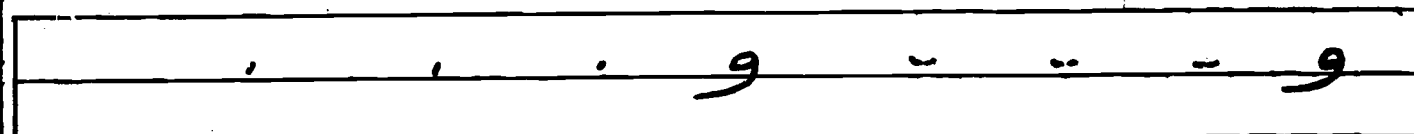
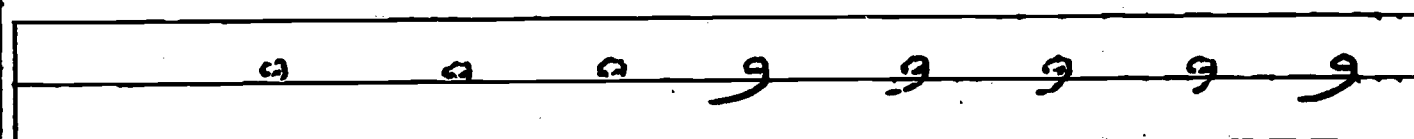
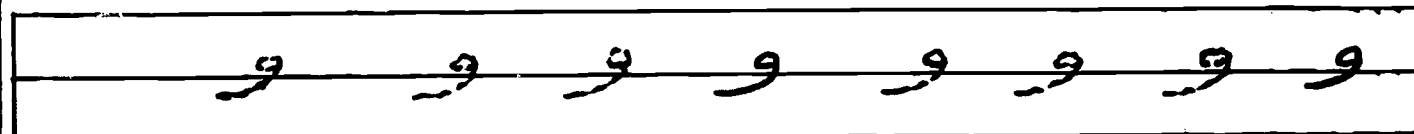
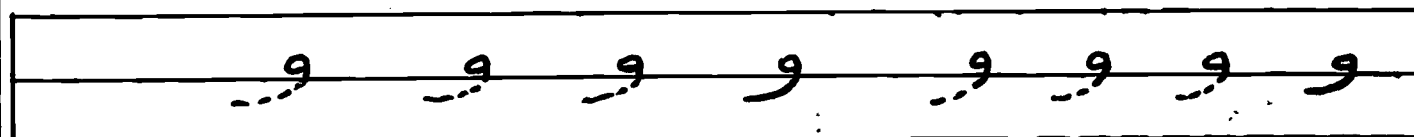
You should
have circled
numbers 3, 5,
6, and 9.

Drill 7.

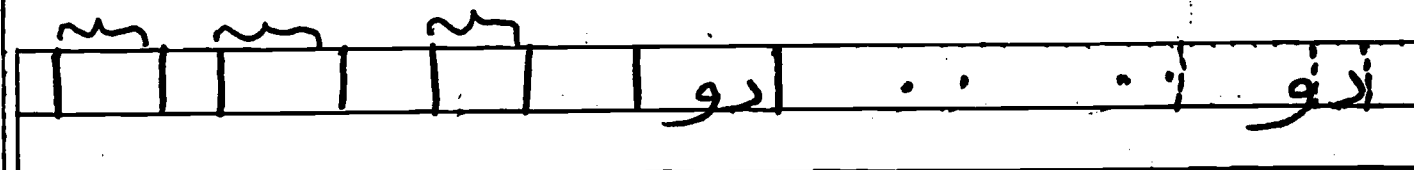
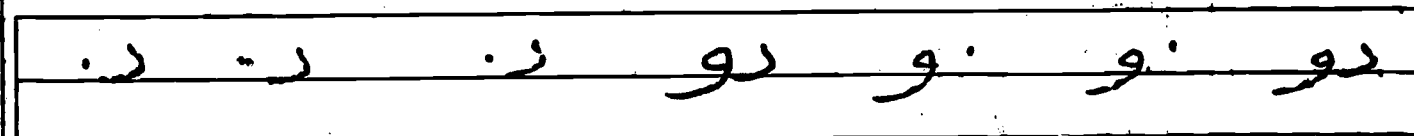
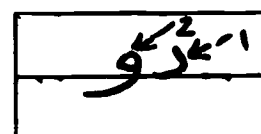
Check model
tape.

C. Writing

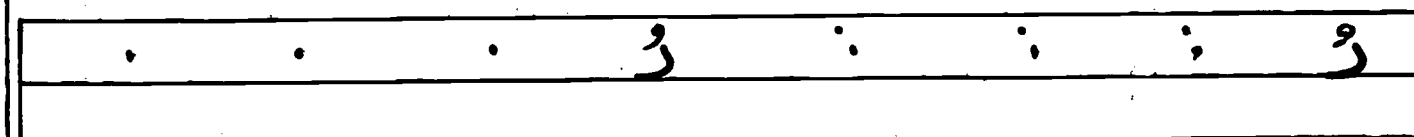
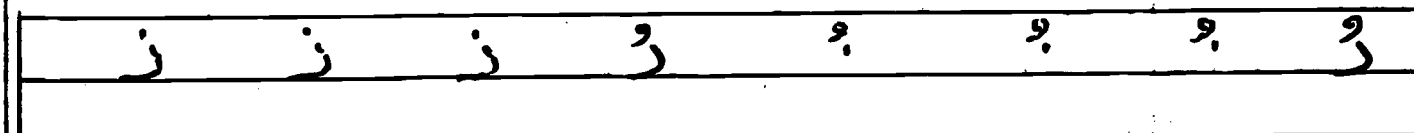
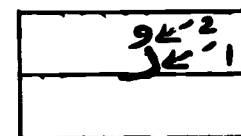
Drill 1. This is the letter waaw; the arrow shows you how to make this letter. Make the same letter below, naming the letter waaw as you make it.



Drill 2. This is the syllable duu. Make the same syllable below and pronounce it as you make it.



Drill 3. This is the syllable du. Notice that damma u has just about the same shape as waaw except that it is smaller and placed above the letter. Follow previous instructions for making this syllable.



Drill 4. This is the word wadaadu. Make the same word below.

وَدَادُ

وَدَادُ وَدَا وَدَا وَدَادُ وَدَا وَدَا

وَدَادُ وَدَادُ وَدَادُ وَدَادُ وَدَادُ وَدَادُ

Drill 5. First read the following items, then copy them following the guidelines. Say each item as you make it.

نُ زو نَدُ دودُ زودا وِدودُ

نَ زَ نَدَ دَوَ زَوَ وِدَ

.....

.....

2. Review Drills

Drill 1. Indicate by checking the proper block whether the following statements are true or false.

False

True

☐
☐

1. Vowel length is insignificant in Arabic.

☐
☐

2. Like **ل** and **و**, **و** is pronounced twice as long as **و**.

☐
☐

3. In Arabic **ل** and **و** are letters, but **َ** and **ُ** are vowel signs placed above letters.

☐
☐

4. The letter **و** only functions as a vowel.

☐
☐

5. Stress in Arabic is not influenced by the vowel length.

Answers

Review Drills

Drill 2.

(On tape) If the word read contains the long vowel , write this letter in the first column; otherwise, write ' in the second column.

Drill 1.

F T

☒ ☐ . 1

☐ ☒ . 2

☐ ☒ . 3

☒ ☐ . 4

☒ ☐ . 5

| , | , |
|---|---|
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

. 1

. 2

. 3

. 4

. 5

. 6

. 7

. 8

. 9

.10

Drill 3. (On tape) For each word read, two choices are given below. Circle the correct choice.

دُ دُ . 1

دُ دُ . 2

دُ دُ . 3

دُ دُ . 4

دُ دُ . 5

دُ دُ . 6

دُ دُ . 7

دُ دُ . 8

Answers

Review Drills Drill 4. (On tape) Ten words will be read, each one twice. Fill in the missing syllable(s) in the blanks provided. Write all final vowels short.

| | | |
|---|---|-----|
| و | و | . 1 |
| و | | . 2 |
| | و | . 3 |
| و | | . 4 |
| | و | . 5 |
| و | | . 6 |
| و | | . 7 |
| | و | . 8 |
| | و | . 9 |
| و | | .10 |

Drill 3.

- دُ دُودُ . 1
- دُ دُ . 2
- دُ دُودُ . 3
- دُ دُ . 4
- دُ دُ . 5
- دُ دُودُ . 6
- دُ دُ . 7
- دُ دُ . 8

- ذُ . 1
- ذُ . 2
- ذُ . 3
- ذُ . 4
- ذُ . 5
- ذُ . 6
- ذُ . 7
- — — . 8
- — — . 9
- — — .10

Answers

Review Drills

Drill 4.

- ذُذُ . 1
- دودُ . 2
- ذودُ . 3
- ذُدادُ . 4
- ذُودُ . 5
- ذُودُ . 6
- ذُادُ . 7
- ذُادُ . 8
- ذُادُ . 9
- ذُادُ . 10

Unit 3

| | | |
|----------------|---|---------------|
| The letter | ي | <u>ii/y</u> |
| The vowel-sign | ِ | <u>i</u> |
| The sign | و | <u>sukuun</u> |

1. The letter ي and the vowel-sign ِ .

A. Pronunciation

The vowel sign ِ (called kasra in Arabic) represents the short vowel i, pronounced like i in English "fit".

The letter ي (yaa' in Arabic) represents the long vowel ii, roughly like i in English "machine" or ee in "seed". This letter also represents the consonant y (like y in English "yes"); this will be explained below under B. Reading.

At the end of a word the distinction between long ii ي and short i ِ is neutralized: they both sound roughly like ee in "beet", but shorter. Thus, دادي dadii and دِادي dadi are both pronounced the same. This is true of all pairs of long and short vowels, except that when ا aa represents a dual form it is pronounced somewhat longer than ا a, e.g., زَادَ zaada 'he defended' but زَادَا zaadaa 'the two of them defended'.

Drill 1. (On tape) a. Listening; b. Imitation.

The following drill illustrates the difference in length and quality between ي and ِ. Pay special attention to the shifting of stress from the third last to the second last syllable in each pair.

Drill 2. (On tape) a. Listening, b. Imitation.

Drill 3. Indicate by checking the proper block whether the following pairs are same or different.

| Different | Same | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 4 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 6 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 7 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 8 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 9 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | .10 |

Drill 4. Check the proper block for the short vowel i and the long vowel ii.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 4 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 6 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 7 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 8 |

Answers

Part A.

Drill 3.

- Dif. Same
- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 1 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 3 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 4 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 6 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 7 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 8 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 9 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 10 |

Drill 4.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 1 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 2 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 4 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 5 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 6 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 7 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 8 |

Drill 5. Place a check in the column that corresponds to the vowel in the word you hear.

| ي | ا | و | هـ | د | ر |
|---|---|---|----|---|---|
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

- . 1
. 2
. 3
. 4
. 5
. 6
. 7
. 8
. 9
. 10

B. Reading

Drill 1. This is the letter ي yaa?. Find the same letter below and circle it.

ي

ي ا ي ب ن ي ف
ز ي ا ر ي ب ي

Drill 2. Give the names of the following letters.

ا د ز و ي

Drill 3. This combination of د and the long vowel ي is pronounced di. Read:

دي

دا دو دي
ذي ذو ذو
واو دود ذوي

Answers

Part A.

Drill 5.

| | | | | | |
|----|----|----|--|----|--|
| ي | و | ا | | | |
| | | | | XX | |
| | XX | | | | |
| X | | | | | |
| | XX | | | | |
| | | | | XX | |
| | | XX | | | |
| X | | | | | |
| | | | | XX | |
| | | | | XX | |
| XX | | | | | |

. 1

. 2

. 3

. 4

. 5

. 6

. 7

. 8

. 9

. 10

Drill 4. The combination of د plus the short vowel sign / is di. Read:



د د د

د د د

د د د

د د د

د د د

Arabic letters are of two kinds: connectors,

letters that are connected to both preceding and

following letters; and non-connectors, letters

which are connected to preceding but not to fol-

lowing letters.

| | |
|----|---|
| د | ي |
| يد | ي |

Independent

Joined to fol
lowing letter

Part B.

Drill 1.

6

Drill 2.

Check
model tape.

Drill 3.

Check
model tape.

All letters studied so far--that is, ا , د , ز , and و are non-connectors. We now take up ي , which is a connector.

A special feature of connectors is that they assume abbreviated shapes when joined to other letters. Thus, the independent shape of yaa--the shape of the letter when not connected on either side--is

ي . When joined to a following letter it takes the shape ي ; you will see that the abbreviated shapes contain the most characteristic features of the full letter, in this case the short vertical line plus the two dots below the letter. (The shape of ي when it is joined on both sides and its final joined shape will be given in a later unit.)

Drill 5. The letter ي represents the consonant y when it follows or precedes a vowel, but represents the vowel ii in all other cases. Read:

يود ديد ياد يذ
وذي ذيد ويدر يذر
زيد يذي يادي يادو

Answers

Part B.

Drill 4.

Check
model tape.

Drill 5.

Check
model tape.

Drill 6.

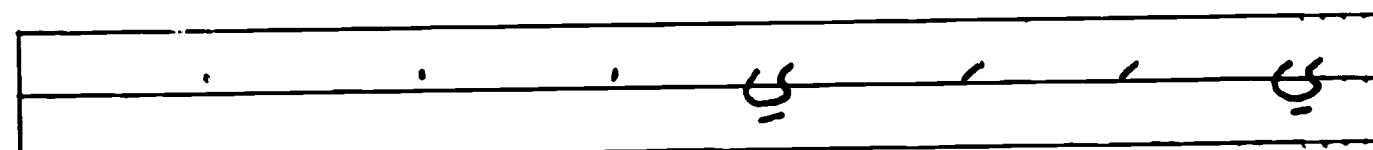
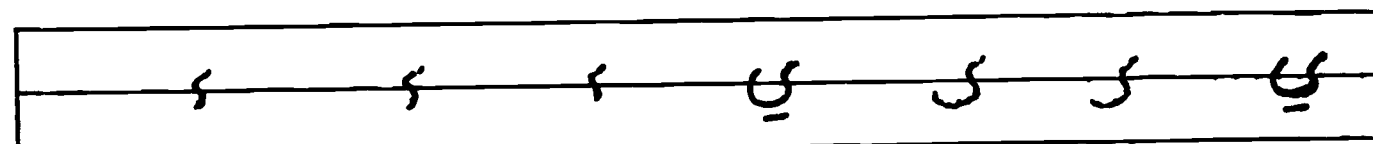
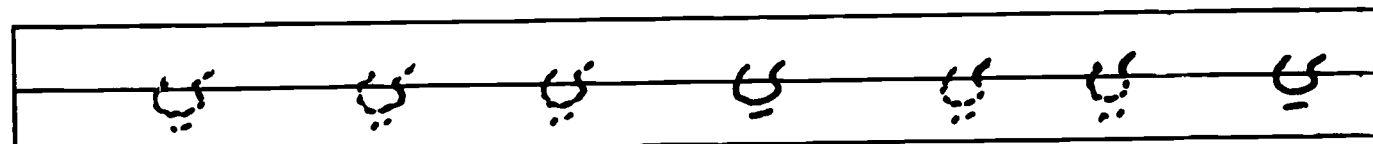
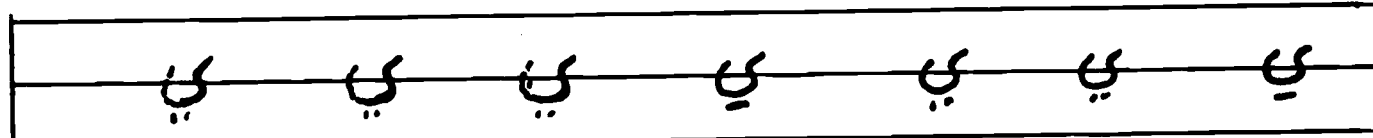
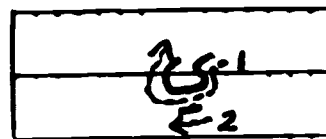
Check
model tape.

Drill 7.

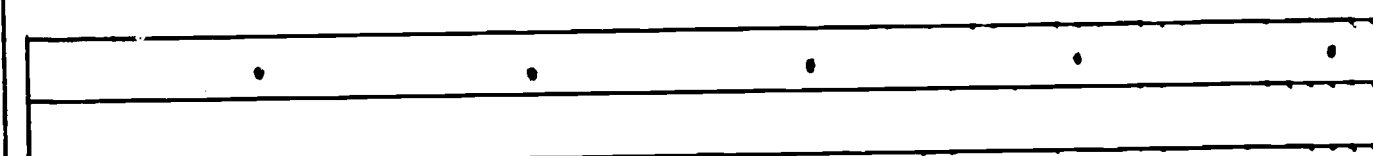
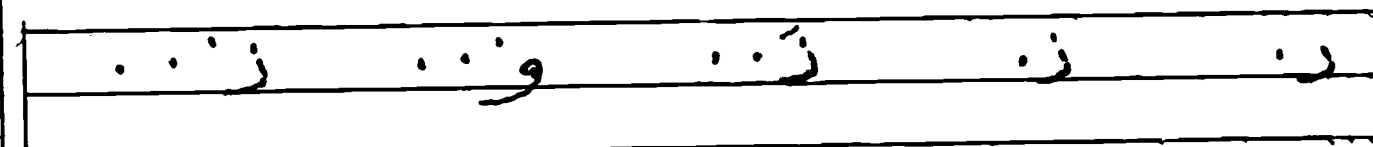
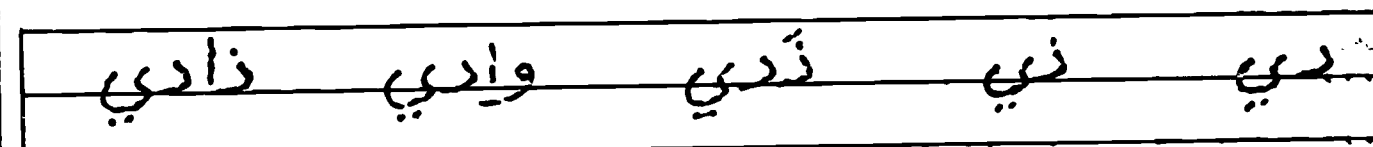
Check
model tape.

C. Writing

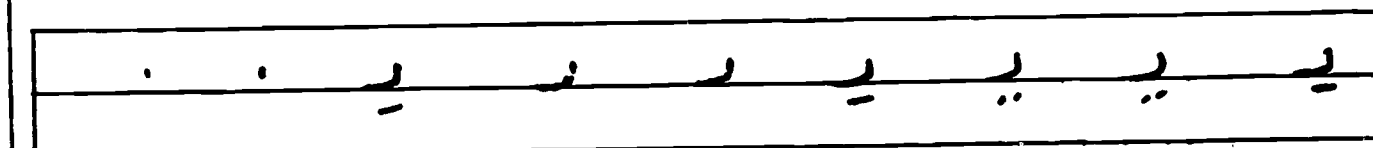
Drill 1. This is the Arabic letter ي yaa?
Look at the model above, then say the
name of this letter as you make it
below.



Drill 2. Trace over the following, then copy them saying each item
as you copy it.



Drill 3. This is the shape of ي when it is joined
to a following letter. Practice the model
below.



Drill 4. Trace over, then copy the following as usual. Notice that the two dots of ي are added after the completion of the first non-connector, as in يَكْتُبُ.

2-ع

يَكْتُبُ يَكْتُبُ يَكْتُبُ يَكْتُبُ

يَكْتُبُ يَكْتُبُ يَكْتُبُ يَكْتُبُ

يَكْتُبُ يَكْتُبُ يَكْتُبُ يَكْتُبُ

Drill 5. Turn back to Drill 2. Look at the first three items, then turn to this section and write them (one at a time). Do the same with the last two items in Drill 4. Check your answers by going back to both Drills 2 and 4.

يَكْتُبُ يَكْتُبُ يَكْتُبُ يَكْتُبُ

Drill 6. This is the short vowel-sign kasra. It is written the same as fatha, except that it is written below the letter instead of over it. Practice the model below.

يَكْتُبُ

يَكْتُبُ يَكْتُبُ يَكْتُبُ يَكْتُبُ

Drill 7. Trace over the following, then copy them below, pronouncing each item as you copy it.

يَكْتُبُ يَكْتُبُ يَكْتُبُ يَكْتُبُ

يَكْتُبُ يَكْتُبُ يَكْتُبُ يَكْتُبُ

يَكْتُبُ يَكْتُبُ يَكْتُبُ يَكْتُبُ

Drill 8. Trace over, then copy the following.

| |
|--|
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |

2. The sign ^o sukuun.

Every consonant is, of course, either followed by a vowel or it is not. If it is, it receives a vowel sign, e.g., ^u , ⁱ , and ^a . There is a special sign, called sukuun, which denotes the absence of any vowel, e.g., ^u dadu but ^u dad. You might remember sukuun ^o as a small zero indicating the absence of any vowel.

Drill 1. Read:

| | | | |
|--------|---------|-------|------|
| ذودُ | ودادُ | ذيدُ | زادو |
| ذوادرُ | زودا | ذودا | كذوُ |
| ذيدي | يوادِرُ | واذدُ | يدي |
| زارودُ | زودُ | وذادُ | يدوي |

Drill 2. The sign ^o sukuun is a small circle written above a letter, as you see in the model.
Practice writing sukuun below.

| |
|---|
| و |
| |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| . | . | o | c | c | c | o | c | o | o |
| | | | | | | | | | |

3. Stress. We have seen that if the second last syllable of a word contains a long vowel, that syllable is stressed. We now see that the second last syllable is also stressed if it ends in a consonant--that is, a letter with sukuun over it. Thus: وَدَّوْ wadádwa.

Stress-summary. If the second last syllable is long (i.e., contains a long vowel or a short vowel followed by two consonants), that syllable is stressed. Otherwise, the third last syllable is stressed.

Drill 1. Read the following, paying attention to the placement of stress:

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| يَدُوْ | وَدَّوْ |
| وَدَّوْا | وَدَّوْا |
| دُوْ | دَاوْزْ |
| يُوَاوْزْ | زَدُوْ |
| زَيْدِي | دَاوْزُوْ |

4. Review Drills

Drill 1. Indicate by checking the proper block whether the following statements are true or false.

False True

☐
☐

1. Like و , the letter ي functions both as a vowel and a consonant.

☐
☐

2. There is no difference between fatha and kasra in writing and placement.

☐
☐

3. ا and و are non-connectors, but ي is a connector.

☐
☐

4. Long vowels at the end of words are usually shortened in Arabic, except for ا when it represents a dual form.

☐
☐

5. The sign ° shows that the letter over which it is placed is not pronounced.

Answers

Review Drills

Drill 1.

- F T
- ☐ ☒ . 1
- ☒ ☐ . 2
- ☐ ☒ . 3
- ☐ ☒ . 4
- ☐ ☒ . 5

Drill 2. (On tape) Each word read will contain one of the vowels indicated at the head of the columns. Write the correct vowel in the appropriate column.

| ي | / | و | ' | | ' | |
|---|---|---|---|--|---|-----|
| | | | | | | . 1 |
| | | | | | | . 2 |
| | | | | | | . 3 |
| | | | | | | . 4 |
| | | | | | | . 5 |
| | | | | | | . 6 |
| | | | | | | . 7 |
| | | | | | | . 8 |
| | | | | | | . 9 |
| | | | | | | .10 |

Drill 3. Pronounce the following words, and then circle items that are the same.

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|-----|
| ذُر | ذودر | ذُر | . 1 |
| ذيدر | ذيدر | زار | . 2 |
| دينر | ذيدر | دينر | . 3 |
| يدي | ذيدي | يدي | . 4 |
| يُوادي | يُوادي | يُوادي | . 5 |
| وَدَارُ | وَدَارُ | وَدَارُ | . 6 |
| ذَوْدِي | ذودي | ذودي | . 7 |
| يَذُوِي | يَذُوِي | يَذُوِي | . 8 |

Answers

Drill 4. (On tape) Dictation. Five items will be read to you, each one twice. Write them below.

Review Drill

Drill 2.

و . 1

ا . 2

و . 3

ي . 4

/ . 5

/ . 6

/ . 7

ا . 8

ي . 9

و . 10

. 1

. 2

. 3

. 4

. 5

Drill 3.

. 1 زُر زود زُر

. 2 زار زید زید

. 3 دیند زیدد دیند

. 4 یدي زیدي یدي

. 5 یوادي یوادي یوادي

. 6 ودار ودار ودار

. 7 زودي زودي زودي

. 8 یندي یندي یندي

Answers

Review Drills

Drill 4.

1. ذَايِرْ

2. وَاوُ

3. وُدُودُ

4. يَذْوُودُ

5. ذَنْنِيرْ

Unit 4

Double consonants: The auxiliary sign ^و shadda

The letter ب b

The letter ت t

The letter ث θ

1. Double consonants

A. Pronunciation

Any Arabic consonant can be doubled, i. e., prolonged in its pronunciation. The sign ^و, called shadda, written above a letter, indicates a doubled consonant. For example,

وَدَّتْ wadat 'she paid blood-money'
وَدَّدَتْ waddat 'she wanted'

The difference in pronunciation between short and long consonants produces different words, as in the examples above; therefore, when a consonant is written double (i.e., is written with ^و over it) you must be careful to pronounce it double, or you will produce the wrong meaning.

English does not have double consonants (in spite of such spellings as butter, apple, hissing, etc.) within a word, but may get them when two words succeed each other, as in "night-time", "bad debt", or in compound words such as "bookkeeper", "penknife", etc.

Drill 1. (On tape) a. Listening, b. Imitation.

In Arabic, any consonant in the language may be pronounced double, and examples of each are easy to find. In English, double w and y do not occur even in word compounds or when two words come together. Compare "How will he go?" and "When will he go?"; the double ww that you would expect in the first sentence (how will) sounds like the single w in the second sentence. In Arabic, however, double ww and double yy are pronounced approximately twice as long as single w and y. In pronouncing ww, as in dawwa, keep the lips tensely rounded for an extra second or so. Likewise, in pronouncing yy, as in dayya, hold the tongue and jaw steady for an extra second or so, prolonging the y sound.

Drill 2. (On tape) a. Listening, b. Imitation.

Drill 3. (On tape) Listening. Check the block that corresponds to the word with the doubled consonant.

| | | | |
|---------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| | 2 | 1 | |
| Example | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 1 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 2 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 3 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 4 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 5 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 6 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 7 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 8 |

Drill 4. (On tape) Identification. Indicate whether the item read on tape has a doubled consonant (yes) or does not (no).

| | | | |
|---------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----|
| | No | Yes | |
| Example | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 1 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 2 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 3 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 4 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 5 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 6 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 7 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 8 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 9 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | .10 |

Answers

Part A.

Drill 2.

Check
model tape.

Drill 3.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----|
| 2 | 1 | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 3 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 4 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 5 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 6 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 7 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 8 |

Drill 4.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|
| No | Yes | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 3 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 4 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 5 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 6 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 7 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 8 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 9 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 10 |

B. Reading

The symbol **و**, called shadda in Arabic, is placed over a consonant letter to show that the consonant is pronounced double, as in

وَدَّ wadda
وَدَّوْ awwaba

Drill 1. (On tape) You will hear two possible readings for each of the following items; check the box for the correct reading:

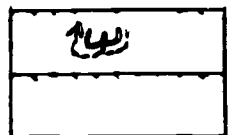
| B | A | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 1 وَدَّ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 2 وَدَّوْ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 3 وَدَّارُ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 4 يَدَّارُ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 5 يَدَّوِي |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 6 وَدَّوْ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 7 يَوِّدُ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 8 دَيَّارُ |

Drill 2. Read the following:

| | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| وَدَّوْ | وَدَّوْ | وَدَّوْ |
| يَدَّارُ | دَيَّارُ | وَدَّارُ |
| يَدَّوِي | وَدَّوِي | يَوِّدُ |

C. Writing

The sign **و** shadda is composed of two "teeth"; it is always placed above a consonant letter. It is written from right to left, as illustrated above.



Answers

Part B.

| B | A | |
|----|----|-----|
| | XX | . 1 |
| | XX | . 2 |
| XX | | . 3 |
| | XX | . 4 |
| XX | | . 5 |
| XX | | . 6 |
| | XX | . 7 |
| | XX | . 8 |

Drill 1. Follow the model as you write shadda below.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| و | و | و | و | و | و | و | و | و |
| | | | | | | | | |
| . | . | و | . | . | و | . | . | و |
| | | | | | | | | |

Fatha and damma are written above shadda, as in:

بُذَّ budda
 بُذُّ buddu

Kasra may be written directly under shadda, or under the letter itself, as in:

ذَوِّدْ } awwid
 ذَوِّدْ }

Drill 2. Practice the following.

| | | | | |
|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| وَدَّ | ذَوِّدْ | ذَوِّدْ | ذَوِّدْ | يَوِّدْ |
| | | | | |
| . | . | . | . | . |
| | | | | |

2. The consonant ب b

A. Pronunciation

The letter ب , called baa' in Arabic, represents the consonant b, like in English "bat". Arabic b is pronounced like English b; unlike English b it is often pronounced double in the middle of words, as in:

دَبَّرَ dabbara
 تَبَّتْ tabbat

Drill 1. (On tape) a. Listening, b. Imitation.

B. Reading

ب has four different shapes, depending on what kind of letter, if any, precedes or follows it. The independent form is used when the letter is not joined on either side. See model.

| | |
|-----------|-------------|
| ب : كَبَّ | Independent |
| | |

Drill 1. Circle the letter ب below.

ب د ا ف ب ت ب
ث ن ب و ز ب ر

Drill 2. Give the names of the following:

ا ب د ز و ي
و ه و

Drill 3. Underline ب in the following words:

دَبَّ ذَابَ دُبَّ ذَوَّبَ
كَوَابَ ذَوَّابُ يَذُوبُ رَابَ

Drill 4. Read:

دُبَّ ذَابَ ذَوَّبَ وَدَبَّ
كَوَابُ يَذُوبُ

Drill 5. When ب occurs joined to a following letter, it takes the shape ب . Underline this joined form below.

| | |
|---|-------|
| ب | كَبَّ |
| ب | بَابُ |
| | |

Independent
Joined to a
following letter

بابُ ذابو بابي بادي
ذَوَّابُ بَوَادِي ذَابَ

Drill 6. Read:

بَابُ ذَابِي ذَابُو بَابُ
 بَوَّابُ بَوَّادِي وَبَّادُ بَوَّادُ

Drill 7. When the letter ب occurs joined to preceding and following letters, it takes the form ب as in the model above. Underline the medial form of ب in the words below:

| |
|-------------|
| ب : دَبُّ |
| ب : بَابُ |
| ب : يَبُودُ |
| |

Independent

Joined to a following letter

Joined on both sides

يَبَابُ يَبُودُ يَبَادُ يَبِي
 دُيُوبُ دُيُودُ دُيُوبُ دُيُوبُ

Drill 8. Read:

يَبُ يَبَادُ يَبُودُ دُيُوبُ
 يَبُودُ يَبَادُ يَبُودُ يَبُودُ

Drill 9. In its final joined form, ب takes the shape ب. Underline this shape in the following:

| |
|-------------|
| ب : دَبُّ |
| ب : بَابُ |
| ب : يَبُودُ |
| ب : ذَبَبُ |
| |

Independent

Joined to a following letter

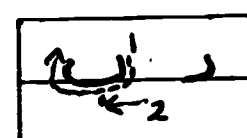
Joined on both sides

Final joined

1. يَبُ 2. وَبَبُ 3. بَابُ 4. دَاتِبُ
 5. يَبُ 6. يَابُوبُ 7. بِيَبُ 8. بَوَّابُ

C. Writing

Drill 1. This is the independent form of ب. Notice the similarity between the letter ر and the first part of ب. See how the model letter is written, then copy it below as usual.



Answers

Part B.

Drill 8.

Check tape.

Drill 9.

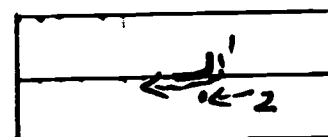
Numbers:
1, 2, 4, 5,
and 7.

Drill 2. Pronounce the following words as you copy them

دَبَّ ذَابَ ذَوَّبَ وَذَابَ ذَوَّابِ

.

Drill 3. The letter **ب** is a connector. The model shows you the shape it takes when joined to a following letter. Note that this joined shape consists of the most characteristic part of the independent form of the letter; generally the characteristic part is the first part of the independent form plus whatever dots it has. Copy the model below.



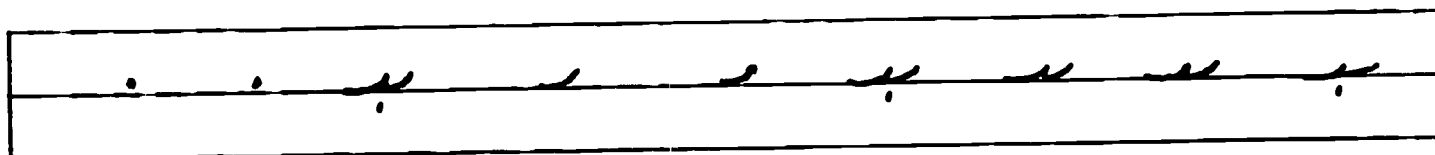
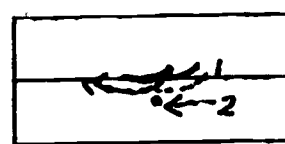
.

Drill 4. Trace over and then copy the following. Remember to add the dot of **ب** after the completion of the first non-connector.

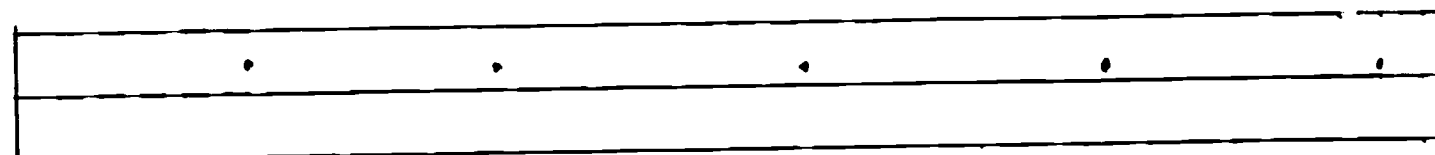
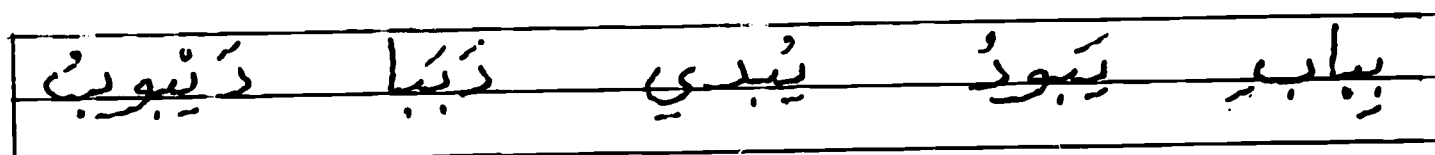
بَابُ بَدَا بَادِي بَوَّابُ بَوَادِي

.

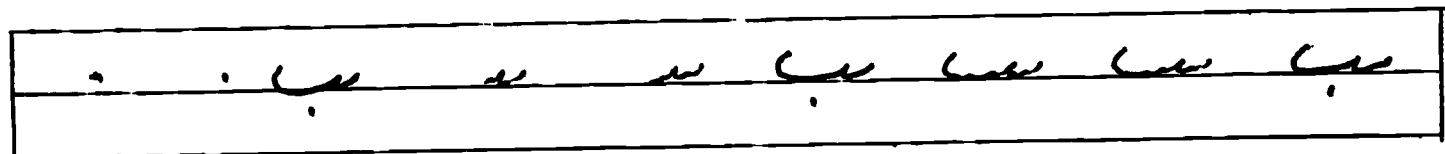
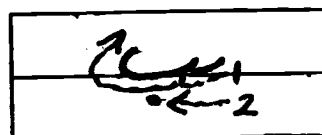
Drill 5. Note that the characteristic part of **ب** is slightly modified when joined on both sides.



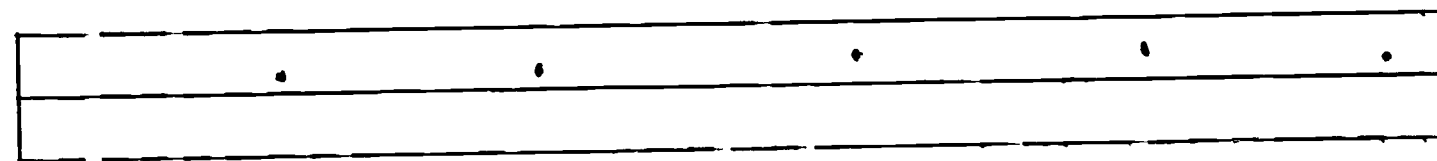
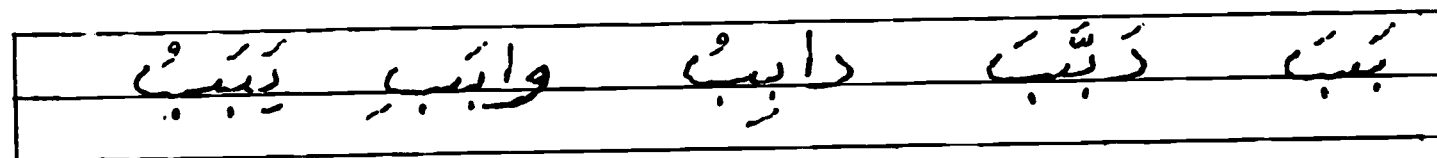
Drill 6. Trace over and then copy.



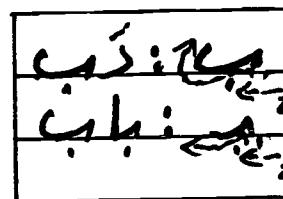
Drill 7. Finally, when **ب** is joined to a preceding letter only, the independent shape is linked to the preceding letter. Practice this shape below.



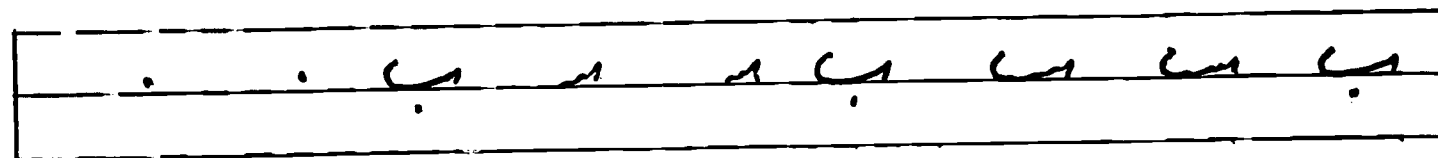
Drill 8. Trace over, then copy.

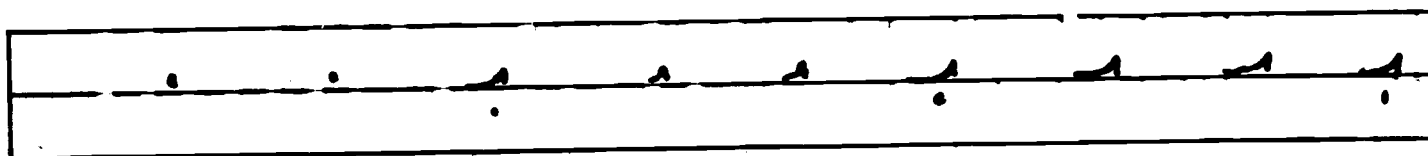


Drill 9. The shapes of **ب** you have already practiced are used in printed Arabic. There are some native speakers, however, who also use them in writing. Usually, written Arabic uses the variants **ب** for **ب** and **ب** for **ب** as shown above. Practice the models below.

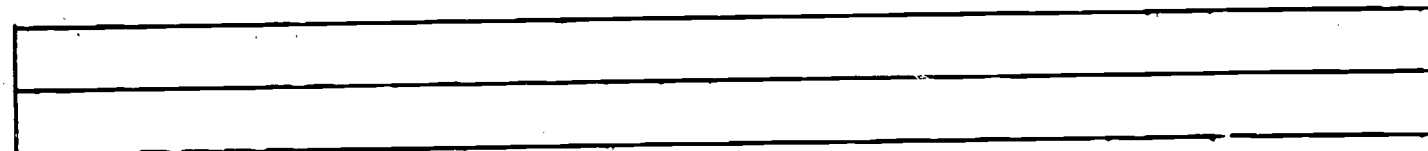
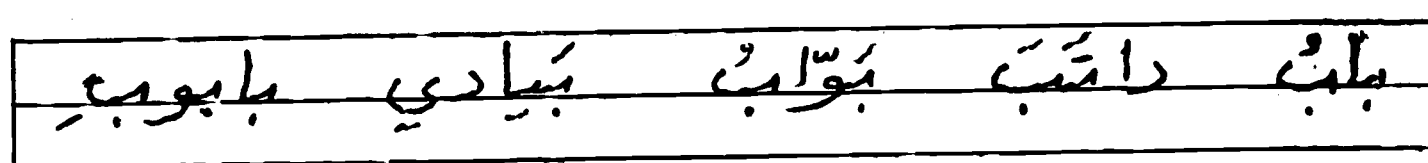


Independent
Joined to a
following letter





Drill 10. Trace over and then copy.



3. The consonant ت t

A. Pronunciation

Arabic ت (taa) is sufficiently like English to cause no problem in pronunciation. Like all other Arabic consonants, it can be pronounced doubled in the middle of a word, as in:

فَتَرَّ فَتَرَّ fattara
كَتَبَ كَتَبَ kattaba

Drill 1. (On tape) a. Listening, b. Imitation

B. Reading

The letter ت is exactly like ب in its various shapes except that it has two dots above instead of one below. Compare the following two charts with each other, then do the drills.

| Example | Shape |
|---------|-------|
| زَات | ت |
| تَاب | ت |
| بِتَاب | ت |
| بِت | ت |

| Example | Shape |
|---------|-------|
| زَاب | ب |
| بَاب | ب |
| بِبَاب | ب |
| بِب | ب |

Independent

Joined to a following letter

Joined on both sides

Final joined

Answers

Part A.

Drill 1.

Check tape.

Drill 1. Underline both the independent shape of ت and the shape joined to a following letter.

ذَاتَ تابو باتو ذَوْتَ
تَوَابِي ذَاتِبُ تابوْتُ ذَوَاتِ

Drill 2. Read:

ذَتِ بَاتِ تَبَابُ تَوَابُ
ذَاتِبُ تابوْتُ توتِ يَبَاتِي

Drill 3. Underline the shapes of ت when it is joined on both sides and when it is final joined.

يَتَوَبُ بَاتِ تَبَّتْ يَابَتْ
يَتَوَازَدُ بَتَاتُ تَوَابِيَّتُ يَتَوَابِيَّتُ

Drill 4. Read:

بَاتِ بَتَاتُ تَتَوَبُ وَتَبِ
ذَابَتْ يَتِي تابو تَوَابِيَّتُ

C. Writing

Like ب , ت is a connector. It is written exactly like ب in all its shapes except for the placement of two dots above instead of a dot below. Note that the two dots printed (••) are replaced by the sign (-) in handwritten Arabic. Study the chart below, then do the drills.

| Example | Shape | |
|---------|-------|------------------------------|
| ذَاتَ | ت | Independent |
| ذَابَتْ | بَت | |
| تَابَ | ت | Joined to a following letter |
| طَابَ | م | |
| بَتَاتَ | س | Joined on both sides |
| بَاتَتْ | س | Final joined |

Answers

Part B.

Drill 1.

ت : 1,
4, 7, and
8.

ث : 2,
3, 5, and
6.

Drill 2.

Check tape

Drill 3.

ت : 1,
5, 6, and
7.

ث : 2,
3, 4, and
8.

Drill 4.

Check tape

Drill 1. The drill provides you with practice in writing words containing the independent shape of ت .

ذات ذوت بوت بات ذوات

.

Drill 2. Practice the following words, which contain the shape of ت joined to a following letter.

تاب نوت بانو ذاتب تاهوت

.

Drill 3. The words of this drill include ت joined on both sides.

تتوب بتات بيتي بتد يتواذر

.

Drill 4. Here are five words which include the shape of ت when it is joined to the preceding letter only.

بت باتت ذاتت تبيت توابيت

.

Drill 5. Trace over and then copy the following, paying special attention to the variant shapes of ت .

| | | | | |
|-----|-----|-------|------|------|
| ذات | توت | تابوت | تتوب | بانت |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

Drill 6. Turn back to Drill 4, page 47. Look at the first word and then turn to this section and copy it in the space below. Do the same with the third word in Drill 6, page 44, the second word in Drill 10, page 45; the second word in Drill 2, page 47; and the last word in Drill 4, page 47.

| |
|--|
| |
| |

4. The letter ث θ.

A. Pronunciation

The letter ث (called θaa? in Arabic) represents the sound th as in English "think". It is transcribed with Greek theta: θ.

Notice that both Arabic and English have the consonants ث θ, i.e., th as in English "thin, theme, ether, bath", as well as ج , i.e., th as in English "this, them, either, bathe". English unfortunately spells both consonants the same way, with th, while Arabic uses a special symbol for each. As a mnemonic device you might remember that ث has three dots and is pronounced like the th in three, while ج has the other pronunciation.

The consonant ث θ may, of course, like any other consonant, be pronounced double:

كَثَر
مَثَل

kaθθara

maθθala

Drill 1. (On tape) a. Listening, b. Imitation.

B. Reading

The letter ث has four shapes, which are exactly identical to those of پ and ت except that ث has three dots ^ above the letter. Compare the following charts, one with the other, before you do the drills that follow.

ث

| Example | Shape |
|---------|-------|
| زَاثَ | ث |
| ثَابَ | ث |
| بَثَا | ث |
| بَثَ | ث |

ت

| Example | Shape |
|---------|-------|
| زَاتَ | ت |
| تَابَ | ت |
| بَتَا | ت |
| بَتَ | ت |

پ

| Example | Shape |
|---------|-------|
| زَاپَ | پ |
| بَابَ | پ |
| بِبَا | پ |
| بِبَ | پ |

Independent

Joined to following letter
Joined on both sides

Final joined

Drill 1. Give the names of the following letters:

ا ب ت ث د ن و ي

Drill 2. In the following, underline the independent shape of ث and its shape joined to following letter.

دَثَ دَاثِ ثَابَ دَوَاثِ
ثَوَابُ ثَوِي ثَاوِ بَدَثَ

Drill 3. Read:

دَاثَ دَوَاثِ ثَابَ ثَوَابِ
وَثَبَ بَثَوِ ثَوِبَ ثَابَوِ

Drill 4. Underline the shapes of ث when it is joined on both sides and when it is final connected.

بَثَوِ بَثَا بَاتِ ثَبِ
يَبِ وَثَ وَثَا بَثِي ثَاوِ

Drill 5. Read:

وَثَ بَاثِ تَوَاثِ بَثَوِ
بَاثِ ثَبِ بَثَا يَبِ

Answers

Part B.

Drill 1.

Check tape

Drill 2.

ث : 1,
3, 4, and
8.

ث : 2,
3, 5, and
7.

Drill 3.

Check tape

Drill 4.

ث : 1,
2, 4, 7,
and 8.

ث : 3,
5, 6, and
7.

Drill 5.

Check tape

C. Writing

ث is a connector and is written, in all its shapes, like ب and ت except for the three dots above. Note that in handwritten Arabic the sign ^ is used in place of the three dots. See chart below.

| Example | Shape |
|----------|-------|
| دَثْ | ث |
| دَثْ | ث |
| ثَابْ | ث |
| ثَابْ | ث |
| بَثَوْتُ | ث |
| بَثْ | ث |

Independent

Joined to a following letter

Joined on both sides

Final joined

The following four drills provide you with practice in writing the four shapes of ث.

Drill 1. ث in its independent shape.

دَثْ وَدَثْ ثَوْتُ دَوَاتْ بَثَوْتُ

.

Drill 2. ث joined to following letter.

ثَابْ ثَوْبِ وَثَبْ ثُبُوْثِ وَائِبْ

.

Drill 3. ث joined on both sides.

بَتَوْتِ يَتَّبِ بَثَّاتُ تَتَّوِبُ تَتَّوِبُ

.

Drill 4. ث final joined.

بَثَّ وَبَثَّ يَبْثُ بَاثُ تَوَابُثُ

.

Drill 5. Variant shapes of ث .

مَوْتِ ثَوْبِ بَتَوْتِ تَتَّوِبُ بَاثُ

.

5. Review Drills

Drill 1. If you hear doubled consonants in the following words write "ث" over the doubled consonants. Otherwise, leave the word as it is.

Example:

- ثَبَّتْ . 1
- تَوْت . 2
- ذَوْب . 3
- بَثُوث . 4
- تَوَاب . 5
- تَبَث . 6
- ثَوْب . 7
- وْثَب . 8
- بَثَات . 9
- بَيَاتِي . 10

Answers

Review Drills.

Drill 1.

- 1 . ثَبَّتْ
2 . تَوَتَّ
3 . ذَوَّبَ
4 . بَثَوَّتْ
5 . تَوَابَّ
6 . تَبَثَّ
7 . ثَوَّبَ
8 . وَثَبَ
9 . ثَبَاتَ
10 . بَيَّاتِي

Drill 2. (On tape) Circle the words read on tape.

Example:

- 1 . ذَابَ ذَاتَ ذَاكَ
2 . بَابَ بَاتَ ثَابَ
3 . تَوَثَّرَ تَوَتَّ ثَوَّبَ
4 . ثَوَّبِي تَوَبَّي يَوَّبِي
5 . يَتَوَبُّ نَثَوَّبُ بَثَوَّتْ
6 . ثَابِتُ بَاثِتُ بَاثِتُ
7 . يُبَادِي بِيَادِي ثَبَاتِي
8 . يَبِيْتُ بَثِيْتُ ثَبِيْتُ

Drill 3. Read:

- ثَابَ بَاتَتِ ثَوَّبَ ثَبَّتَ
ثَبَّتَ يَثِبُ وَثَبَ ثَبَاتِي
بَثَوَّتْ يَبِيْتُ بَوَّابَ نَثَاوَّبَ

Drill 4. (On tape) Dictation.

Answers

Review Drills.

Drill 2.

- 1 . زَا تْ
- 2 . ثَا بْ
- 3 . تَو تْ
- 4 . تَو بْ
- 5 . يَتَو بْ
- 6 . بَا تْ
- 7 . يِيَادِي
- 8 . يِيِيَتْ

Drill 3.

Check tape

Drill 4.

- 1 . بَا تْ
- 2 . ثَوَابْ
- 3 . بَا تْ
- 4 . يَتَو بْ
- 5 . سَاوَبْ
- 6 . وَثِبَتْ

Unit 5

| | | |
|------------|---|----------|
| The letter | ﺝ | <u>ر</u> |
| The letter | ﺝ | <u>ز</u> |

1. The letter ﺝ رA. Pronunciation

ﺝ raaʔ represents the consonant ر as pronounced in Spanish or Italian caro. It is entirely unlike American English ر, which in reality is more vowel than consonant: what, for example, are the vowels that are pronounced in "bird", "burred" and "berg"? In spite of the spelling, all these words are pronounced brd or brg, the ر being the vocalic element. Indeed, if "berd" were a word, it too would be pronounced brd.

Arabic ﺝ ر by contrast is a true consonant. It is a flap-consonant produced by rapidly tapping the upper gum with the tip of the tongue. Listen to the following Arabic words that have ﺝ ر between two vowels, as read in Drill 1.

Drill 1. (On tape) Listening.

This sound is found in many languages, such as Spanish, Italian, Japanese, etc. It is also found in American English occasionally, as in the pronunciation of "three" = θrii, where ر is a flap rather than a vowel; and normally in the pronunciation of t between vowels. That is, t in words such as "letter", "biting", "Otto", etc., is in reality a "flapped ر" like Arabic ﺝ . Prepare to pronounce ﺝ by first practicing words like "oughta" in ("I ought to go"); "gotta" (in "I gotta go"); "lotta" in ("A lot of time").

Drill 2. (On tape) Imitation.

While ﺝ ر is a flap, double ر - that is, ﺝ rr - is a trill (a rapid succession of several flaps). This is like rr in Castilian Spanish carro 'car' or perro 'dog'.

Drill 3. (On tape). a. Listening. Listen to the following pairs of Arabic words in which the only difference is the presence of rr as oposed to r.

If you have difficulty in producing a good trilled rr ر , first try to get a "feel" for it by making the flap several times in rapid succession, e.g., ra-ra-ra-ra; then curl the tip of your tongue upward until it touches the gum; holding it there gently, blow air forcefully across it, making little adjustments in the precise location and muscular tension of the tip of the tongue, until you get it flapping vigorously. At first, you may have to use considerable breath-force. You may find it useful first to pronounce sh (as in English "shoe") to position the tongue properly; then, holding the tongue firm, bring the tip of the tongue up to the gum, almost to the point of blocking off the stream of air. A forceful expulsion of air should produce a trill.

Drill 4. (On tape) b. Imitation.

- Drill 5. a. Listen to the following words. Say each word, then repeat it doubling the consonant ر .
 b. Listen to the correct answer on the tape.
 c. Repeat the correct answer to yourself.
 d. Listen to the tape again.

B. Reading

Drill 1. This is the independent form of the letter ر . raa? Circle the same letter below.

ر : رَا

ر د ب ر و ر ت

ث ر ن ف و

Drill 2. Underline the letter ر in the following.

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|-----------|---------|
| 1. دار | 2. رَا | 3. دَرَبْ | 4. بار |
| 5. دوري | 6. بارود | 7. شَوْر | 8. رودي |

Answers

Part B.

Drill 1.

5

Drill 2.

Initial:
2, 8

Medial:

3, 5, 6

Final:

1, 4, 7

Drill 3. Read.

دورُ دارُ دَرَبُ بارودُ

نوارُ زوارُ رودي زورُ

Drill 4. The letter ر may occur joined to a preceding letter, but not to a following one. Look at the model above then underline the similar form below.

ر : بِرَدُ

Joined to letter preceding.

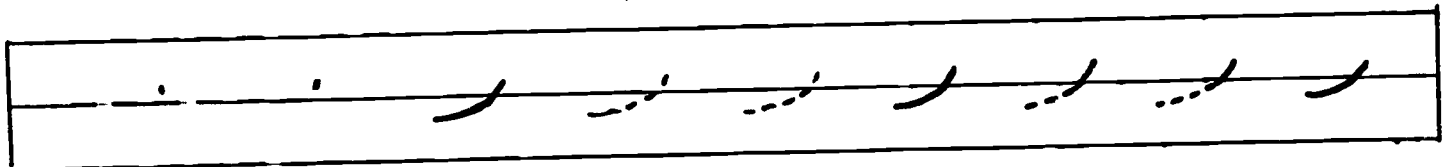
1. بِرَدُ 2. تُرَابُ 3. شُرَيْدُ 4. يُرَيْدُ
5. بُرَادُ 6. بُرَيْرُ 7. بُرَرُ 8. بُرودُ

Drill 5. Read.

بارودُ برَرُ يُرَيْدُ تُرَابُ
برادي شَرَارُ بُرودُ شُرَيْدُ

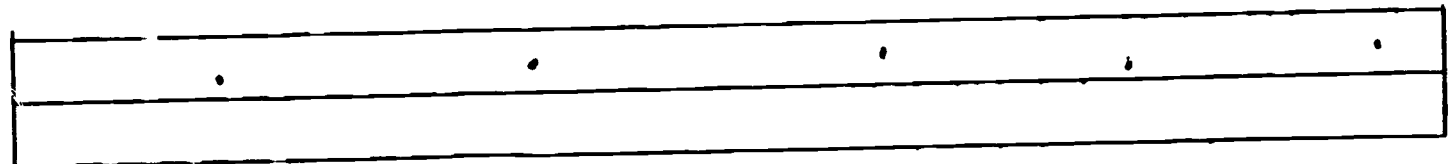
C. Writing

Drill 1. Note how in writing the letter ر we start above the line and curve downward moving towards the left as you see above. Practice the model below.

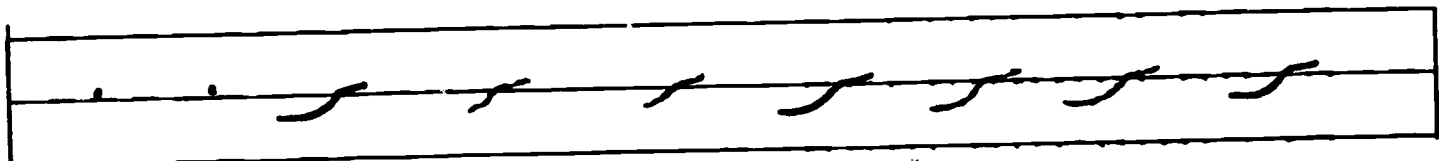
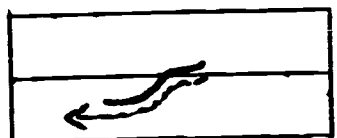


Drill 2. Trace over, then copy the following.

دارُ رادُ دَرَبُ دورُ نوارُ



Drill 3. This is the shape of ر when it combines with a preceding letter. Note that the combination is written in one movement. Copy the model below.



Drill 4. Practice the following:

بَزَزْ شَزْزْ بَزَزْ شَزْزْ

2. The letter ز.

A. Pronunciation

The letter ز zayn represents the consonant z, as in English "zero, vocalize". Arabic ز and English z are similar enough to permit the substitution of one for the other without problem. Arabic ز, like other Arabic consonants, may of course be doubled, as in:

بَزَزْ bazara
بَزَزْ bazzara

B. Reading

The letter ز has two shapes which are exactly like those of ر except for the dot above. See charts below.

| ز | | |
|--------|---|---|
| زَاك | ز | ز |
| بَزَزْ | ز | ز |

| ر | | |
|-------|---|---|
| رَاك | ر | ر |
| بَرَر | ر | ر |

Independent

Joined to preceding letter.

Drill 1. Underline the letter ز in the following.

1. زَارَ 2. بَارَ 3. رِيَبَ 4. يَزِيدُ
4. رَاتِبُ 6. يَزُورُ 7. بُرُوزُ 8. زُرَّ

Drill 2. Read:

زَادَ بَزَزْ دُرُوزُ تَرُورُ
يَزِيدُ يَزَارُ زِيَزْ بُرُوزْ

Answers

Drill 1.

Independent:

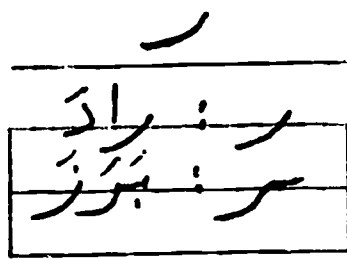
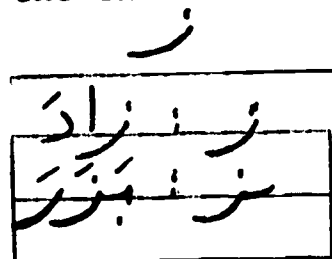
1, 2, 3, 7,
and 8.Joined: 4,
and 6.

Drill 2.

Check tape

C. Writing

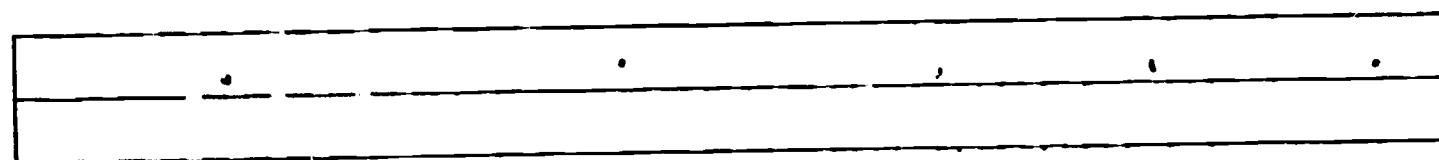
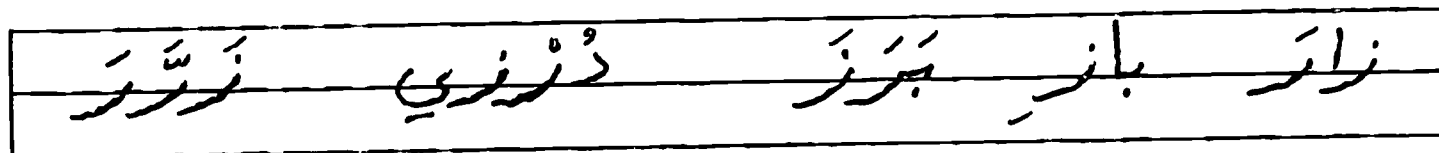
In writing, the two shapes of ز are exactly identical to those of ر except that the former have a dot above. This is illustrated in the charts below.



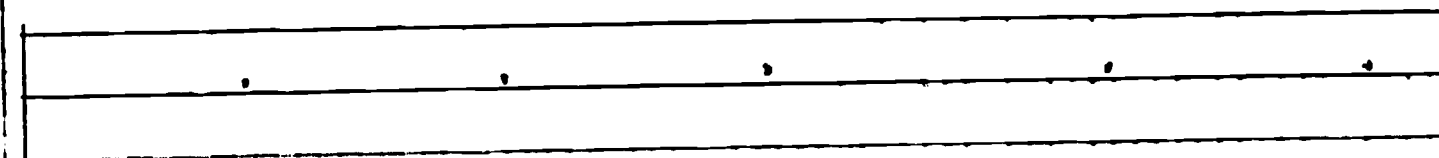
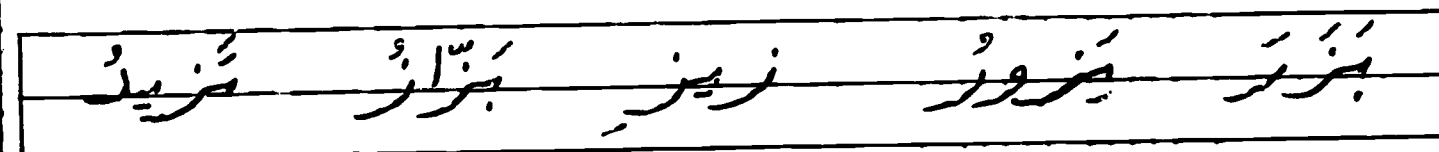
Independent

Joined to preceding letter

Drill 1. The following words include the independent shape of ز. Trace over, then copy them.



Drill 2. Practice the following words which contain ز joined to preceding letter.



3. Review Drills

Drill 1. (On tape): If the word read is the same as the one written, circle the word; if not, circle the check mark.

| | | | |
|---|--------------|---|------------|
| X | دُرِّي . 6 | X | بَرِيد . 1 |
| X | بَرَز . 7 | X | ثَرِيد . 2 |
| X | وُرود . 8 | X | رَاتِب . 3 |
| X | تُرَاب . 9 | X | زِين . 4 |
| X | تَرَوِي . 10 | X | بُرُوز . 5 |

Answers

Drill 1.

- X ٻَڙِيڻ . 1
 (X) ٿَڙِيڻ . 2
 X راتڻ . 3
 (X) زِيڙ . 4
 X ٻُڙوڙ . 5
 (X) ڏُڙڙي . 6
 (X) ٻُڙ . 7
 (X) وُڙوڙ . 8
 X ٿُڙاب . 9
 X ٿُڙوري . 10

Drill 2.

Check tape

Drill 3.

- ٻُڙ . 1
 ٻُڙادي . 2
 ڏُڙڙي . 3
 ٻُڙِيڻ . 4
 ٻُڙِيڙ . 5
 ٻُڙوڙ . 6

Drill 2. Read.

| | | | | |
|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| يَڙوڙ | ٿِيڙان | ٻُڙاڙ | ٿُڙاب | زُڙڙ |
| ٻاڙڙ | يُڙوڙ | ٿُڙڙي | ٻُڙڙ | يُڙِيڻ |

Drill 3. (On tape) Dictation.

Unit 6

The letter ف fThe letter ن n

Nunation ۞ -un, // -an, // -in

1. The letter ف f.A. Pronunciation

The letter ف (faaʔ) is pronounced like f in "fat, roof". It may, of course, be pronounced double.

B. Reading

Drill 1. ف faaʔ is a connector and has four shapes. The model on the right shows the independent shape. Circle the same shape below.

| | |
|---|---|
| ف | ف |
| ف | ف |

Independent

1. دَف 2. ذَدَف 3. تَف 4. زَرَف
 5. تَرَف 6. يَدَف 7. ذَدَف 8. زوداف

Drill 2. Read:

| | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| زَرَف | تَف | ذَدَف | دَف |
| زوداف | ذَدَف | يَدَف | تَرَف |

Drill 3. The letter ف takes the shape ف when it is combined with a following letter. Underline this joined shape in the following.

| | |
|---|---|
| ف | ف |
| ف | ف |

Independent

Joined to following letter.

1. فَات 2. دافي 3. ثور 4. فرید
 5. توافي 6. زفاف 7. فوات 8. وفود

Answers

Drill 4. Read:

Part B.

فَوَاتِر

فَرِيدُ

رَافِي

فَارُ

Drill 1.

زَفَافُ

رَفْتَرُ

يَافَا

وَفْدُ

Numbers:

1, 2, 4, 6,
7, and 8.

Drill 2.

Check tape

Drill 3.

Numbers:

1, 2, 4, 5,
6, 7, and 8.

Drill 5. When joined on both sides, ف takes the shape ف. Underline the same shape below.

| | | |
|---|---|--------|
| ف | ؛ | دَف |
| ف | ؛ | فَات |
| ف | ؛ | بَفْتُ |
| | | |

Independent

Joined to follow-
letter.
Joined on both
sides

تَفَادِي . 4

يَفْدِي . 3

تَغِي . 2

تَفَوْتُ . 1

تَفَاوُت . 8

فَتَاتِي . 7

تَفَاف . 6

تُفَوْتُ . 5

Drill 6. Read:

فَفَاد

فَوَاتِر

تَفَوْتُ

بَفْتُ

تَفَاوُتِر

تَفْدِي

تَفَاف

فَيُون

Drill 7. Here are the four shapes of ف .

| | | |
|---|---|--------|
| ف | ؛ | دَف |
| ف | ؛ | فَات |
| ف | ؛ | بَفْتُ |
| ف | ؛ | وَتَف |
| | | |

Independent

Joined to follow-
ing letter.

Joined on both
sides.

Final joined.

دُفَوُف . 4

ذَفَرُ . 3

رَافَف . 2

دَبَف . 1

دَفَاتِرُ . 8

يَتَفُّف . 7

تُفَوُف . 6

يَافِف . 5

Answers

Drill 4.

Check tape

Drill 5.

Numbers:

1, 2, 3, 4,
6, and 8.

Drill 6.

Check tape

Drill 7.

Numbers:

1, 2, 5, and
7.

Drill 8. Read:

تُفَوُّ

يَاتِفُ

دُفَوُّ

وَتَفُ

تُفَوُّ

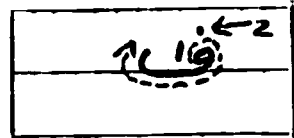
دَافُ

يَتَفُ

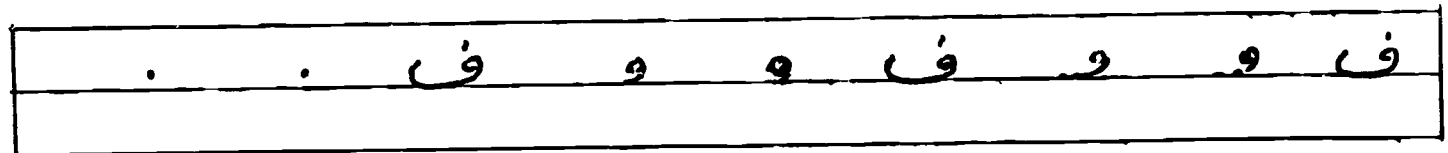
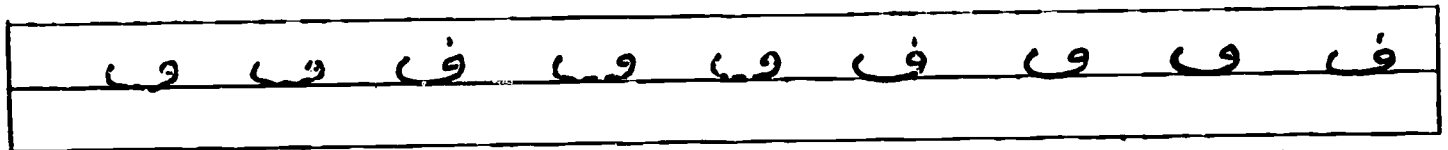
فَذَابُ

C. Writing

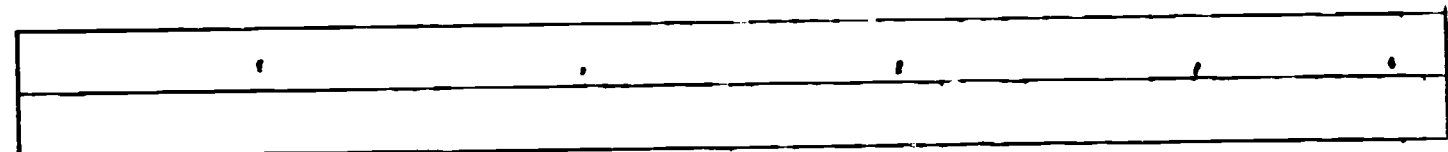
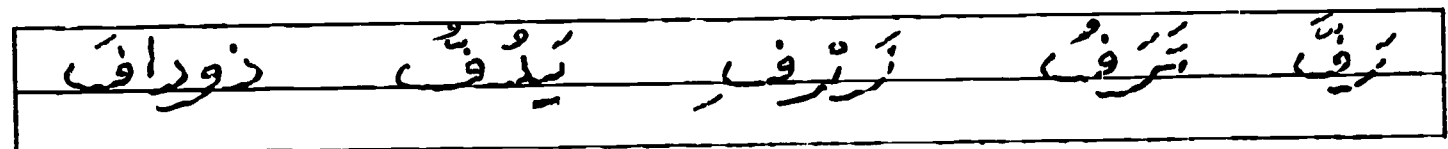
Drill 1. Like ب , ت , ث the letter ف is written on the line (unlike زور and و which go below the line.) Note the similarities between the circle of ف and the circle of و . Practice the model.



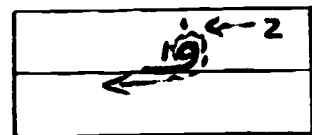
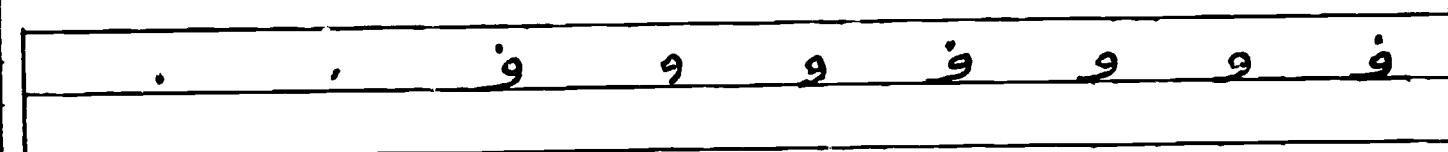
Independent



Drill 2. Copy the following, tracing over the dotted lines first.



Drill 3. Only the characteristic part of ف --the circle plus the dot, as in the box at right--is used when this letter is joined to a following letter. Copy the model below.

Joined to
following
letter.

Answers

Part B.

Drill 8.

Check tape

Drill 4. In copying the words below, remember to add the dot of **ف** as well as other dots after the completion of the first non-connector (or the last letter of the word if there are no non-connectors).

فَامَتْ فَرِيدٌ وَفَدَ كَفَّسَ زَفَافٌ

.....

Drill 5. Follow the model as you write **ف** joined on both sides.



Joined on both sides.

.....

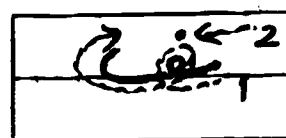
.....

Drill 6. Copy the following in the usual way.

يَفْتَرِ يَفْذِي تَفْوِمُ فَفَادَ تَفَاوُمَ

.....

Drill 7. When joined to preceding letter only, **ف** takes the shape on the right. Make this shape below.



Final joined.

.....

Drill 8. Practice the following.

| |
|--|
| وَتَفْ يَابِفْ يَتَفْ دَابِفْ وَاَتَفْ |
| |

2. The letter ن n.

A. Pronunciation

The letter ن (nuun) has the value of English n as in "no, moon".

B. Reading

Drill 1. ن nuun is a connector. Here is the independent shape. Underline this shape in the words below.

| |
|-----------|
| ن : بَانْ |
| |

Independent

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. زَانْ | 2. ذَانْ | 3. فِيرَانْ | 4. فُوزَانْ |
| 5. فِدَانْ | 6. تَابْ | 7. بِيَانْ | 8. رُفَاتْ |

Drill 2. Give the names of the following.

ا ب ت ث د ذ ر ز ف ن و ي

Drill 3. Read:

| | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|-----------|
| بَانْ | دَانْ | فَتَانْ | بِرْدَانْ |
| زُبُونْ | فِيرَانْ | فُوزَانْ | فُتِيَانْ |

The shape of ن when it is joined to a following letter and the shape connected in both directions are exactly like those of ب and ت except that the ن shapes take a dot above. See chart on next page.

Answers

Part B.

Drill 1.

Numbers:

1, 2, 3, 4,
5, and 7.

Drill 2.

Check tape

Drill 3.

Check tape

| Joined on both sides | Joined to following letter | Letter |
|----------------------|----------------------------|--------|
| ب | ب | ب |
| ت | ت | ت |
| ث | ث | ث |
| ي | ي | ي |
| ن | ن | ن |

Drill 4. Underline the shape of ن joined to following letter and its shape joined on both sides.

1. نادي 2. نون 3. بنات 4. ناري
5. زينات 6. فنون 7. بند 8. فتان

Drill 5. Read:

نون فَنَنْ نَبَات بَنَات
راني فَنُون فيران بنون

Drill 6. A final joined ن takes the shape as shown in the model.

Read:

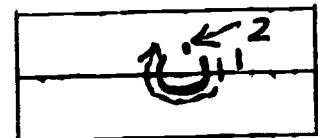
| |
|------------|
| ن : فَنَنْ |
| |

Final joined

دَفَنْ فَنَنْ فَاتَنْ تَبَنْ
تَيْن زَيْتُون وَشَنْ تَتْوِين

C. Writing

Drill 1. Note that unlike ف and م, ر and ي which are all written on the line, ن goes below the line. Practice the model below.



Independent

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ن | ن | ن | ن | ن | ن | ن | ن |
| ن | ن | ن | ن | ن | ن | ن | ن |

Answers

Part B.

Drill 4.

Numbers:

1, 2, 3, 4,
5, 6, 7,
and 9.

Drill 5.

Check tape

Drill 6.

Check tape

Drill 2. Trace over, then copy.

زَانُ بَانُ فَذَانُ بَيَانُ فُوزَانُ

.

Drill 3. The following words include the shape of ن joined to following letter. Pronounce each word as you write it.

نُونُ نَارُ نَادِي مَبَاتِ نَوْرِي

.

Drill 4. Here are words with ن joined in both directions.

مَبَاتِ فُنُونُ بَنْدُ فَنَانُ زَمَنْدُ

.

Drill 5. Note that final ن is a descending letter; that is, the preceding letter is joined to it at the top rather than at the bottom as with

ب, ت, ث. Compare تِن and تِب. Practice the following.

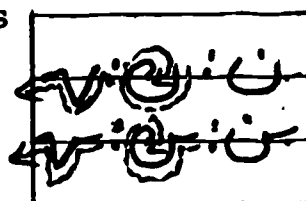
ن²
ن¹

Final joined

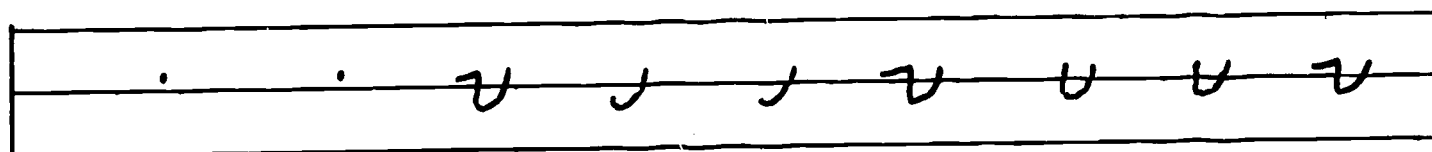
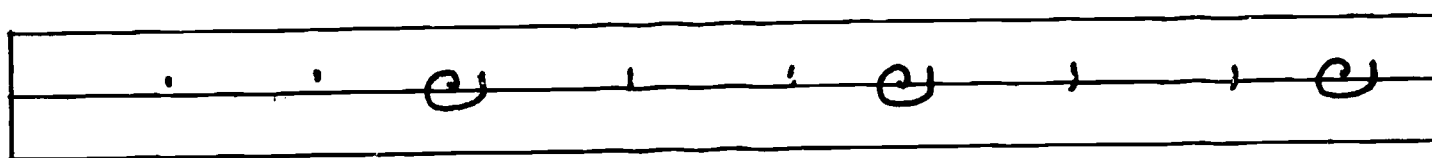
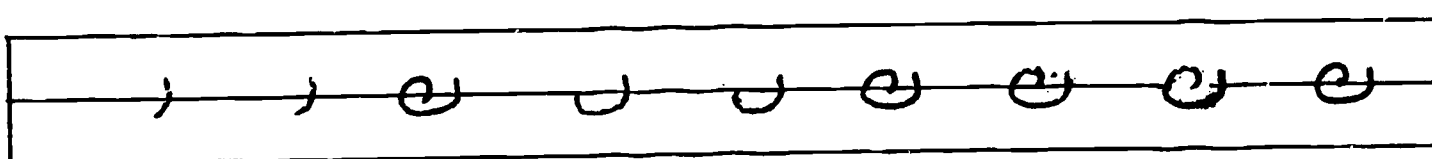
تَفَنُ فَنَنُ مَيْنُ فَايْنُ مَنُونُ

.

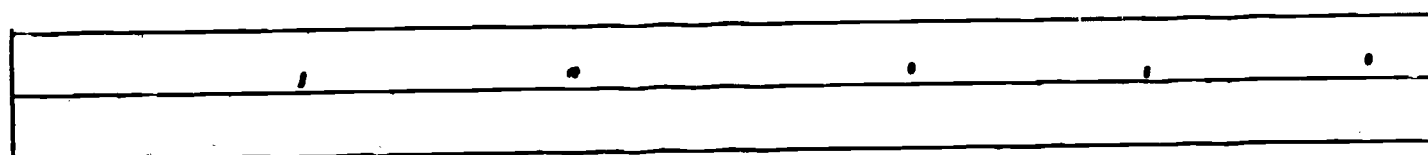
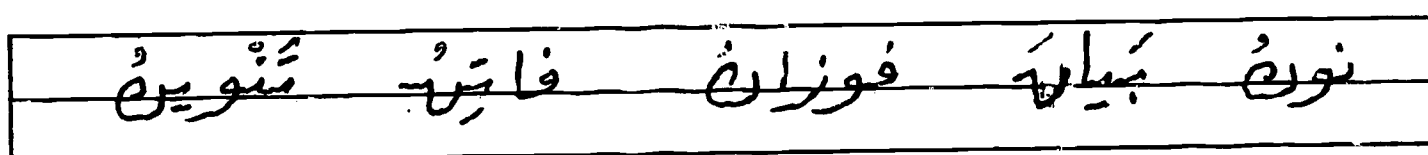
Drill 6. The independent shape ن as well as the final joined ن may have the variants shown above. These variants are used in written Arabic only. Make these variants below, following the directions shown by the arrows.



Independent
Final joined



Drill 7. Trace over, then copy.



The chart below contains a summary of all the written shapes of ن.

| Example | Shape | |
|---------|-------|----------------------------|
| ن | ن | Independent |
| ن | ن | |
| ن | ن | |
| ن | ن | Joined to following letter |
| ن | ن | |
| ن | ن | |
| ن | ن | Joined on both sides |
| ن | ن | |
| ن | ن | |
| ن | ن | Final joined. |
| ن | ن | |
| ن | ن | |

3. Nunation (in Arabic تنوين tanwiin) is the adding of an n (Arabic نون nuun) at the end of a word which is not definite in meaning.

For example:

albaabu 'the door'

baabun 'a door'

This final -n, which always follows one of the short vowels, is written in a very special way: it is symbolized by the writing of the short-vowel sign twice, thus (an abbreviation of) for -un, for -an, and for -in. The Arabic names for these signs are dammataan (literally, "two dammas"), fathataan ("two fatha's") and kasrataan ("two kasra's") respectively. These will now be dealt with individually.

dammataan -un.

A. Pronunciation

The ending -un is pronounced, as would be expected from the spelling, like u in English "put" plus n. Remember that Arabic u is a short vowel, and must always be pronounced short and clipped; it is never drawled or prolonged as English vowels may be.

B. Reading

Drill 1. This is the tanwiin sign -un written over the last letter of the word. Point to each of the following words as you listen to them as they are read on the tape.

| | |
|-----|--------|
| دار | daarun |
| | |

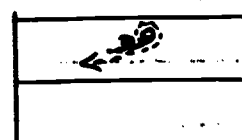
دار وفد وزير بنت بنات فار رف رفاف

Drill 2. Read:

نور دار ثبات دفترون فرید دوف بیان

C. Writing

Drill 1. The tanwiin sign is composed of double combined and written in one stroke. Copy the model below.



| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

Drill 2. Trace over then copy the following. Note that ّ is written above the final letter in each word.

بابُ نونُ فريدُ بيانُ بيتُ

fathataan // -an

A. Pronunciation

Fathataan // -an is pronounced like -one in English "done", or -un in "pun". Remember that Arabic short a is never lengthened or drawn out in pronunciation.

B. Reading

Fathataan consists of two fatha's, as indicated earlier. It is normally written over | , which does not affect the pronunciation. In a sense, fathataan could be defined as the combination of ʔalif plus two fatha's which has the pronunciation value of -an: |ʔ .

Drill 1. Listening (on tape). The following pairs of words contrast dammataan and fathataan; read them silently as you listen to the tape.

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| وَدَّ - وَدًّا | دَارَ - دَارًا |
| زَفَّ - زَفًّا | رَيْفَ - رَيْفًا |
| دَفَتَرَ - دَفْتَرًا | بَابَ - بَابًا |
| بَيْتَ - بَيْتًا | فَرِيدَ - فَرِيدًا |

Drill 2. Read:

| | | | |
|------------|---------|----------|----------|
| ذَنْبًا | وَرْدًا | بَابًا | نَارًا |
| زَيْتُونًا | تِينًا | وَزِيرًا | بَرِيدًا |

C. Writing

Drill 1. In making the tanwiin sign // we write doubled / parallel to each other. Practice the model below.

اَ

• • = - - = = = = = = =

Drill 2. Pronounce each of the following words as you write them.

| |
|--|
| دَارًا وَفْدًا بَيْتًا بَيَانًا فُزِيرًا |
| |

kasrataan = -in

A. Pronunciation

Kasrataan = -in is pronounced like -in in English "tin"; it is a short vowel, of course, and is never lengthened in pronunciation (or drawled) as is often done in English.

B. Reading

Kasrataan is written below the last letter of the word, as is illustrated at the right.

| |
|------|
| دَار |
| |

daarin

Drill 1. Listening (on tape). Read silently the following words as they are read on tape.

| | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| دَارًا | بَيْتًا | فُزِيرًا | دَفْتَرًا |
| وَادِيًا | وُفُودًا | وَزِيرًا | فَوَاتًا |

Drill 2. Give the names of the following signs:

٥ ٧ ٨ ٩ ١٠ ١١ ١٢ ١٣

Drill 3. Read:

| | | | | | |
|--------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| نُورًا | زُفَافًا | دُرَّجًا | بُيُوتًا | بُفَّتًا | نُفِيرًا |
|--------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|

C. Writing

Drill 1. The tanwiin sign = is written exactly like except that it is written below the final letter in the word. Practice the following. See next page.

| |
|----|
| |
| ١٤ |

فُنُونٌ بُيُوتٌ سُرابٌ وَفْدٌ دَفْتَرٌ

4. Review Drills

Drill 1. Identification (on tape).

Example

| == | == | == |
|----|----|----|
| XX | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

. 1
. 2
. 3
. 4
. 5
. 6
. 7
. 8

Drill 2. If the word read is the same as the word written, circle the word; if not, circle the check mark.

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| X | رِفٌ . 1 |
| X | نَغِيرٌ . 2 |
| X | بِنَاتٌ . 3 |
| X | فَيُونٌ . 4 |
| X | رَيْنٌ . 5 |
| X | نُرِيدٌ . 6 |
| X | دَفْتَرٌ . 7 |
| X | رَنَانٌ . 8 |
| X | تَنْوِينٌ . 9 |
| X | فَاتِنٌ . 10 |

Drill 3. Read:

نُرِيدُ

رِفٌ

بَفْتُ

رَيْنٌ

فُنُونٌ

دَفْتَرَانِ

فَنَانِ

زَفَانًا

يَنُوبٌ

Answers

Review Drills

Drill 1.

| | | | |
|----|----|----|-----|
| XX | | XX | . 1 |
| | | XX | . 2 |
| | XX | | . 3 |
| | | XX | . 4 |
| | | XX | . 5 |
| XX | | | . 6 |
| | | XX | . 7 |
| | XX | | . 8 |

Drill 2.

- X رِفْ . 1
- (X) نَفِيرْ . 2
- (X) بِنَاتْ . 3
- (X) فِیون . 4
- X رَنینْ . 5
- (X) نُریدْ . 6
- (X) دَفْتَرَا . 7
- X رَنَانْ . 8
- X تَنوینْ . 9
- X فَاتِنْ . 10

Drill 3.

Check tape

Drill 4. True or false:

False True

☐ ☐
☐ ☐
☐ ☐
☐ ☐
☐ ☐

1. The letter faaʔ is an extension of waaw plus a dot above it.
2. The position of the dot(s) distinguishes the forms of ب , ت , ث , ی , and ن , when connected to following letter or joined on both sides.
3. ف is a connector.
4. In writing the syllable نو we start with the dot.
5. The tanwiin signs " ً ِ ٌ " are pronounced with the consonant ن added to the short vowels َ , ِ , ُ .

Drill 5. Dictation (on tape).

Answers

Review Drills

Drill 4.

| F | T | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 3 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 4 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 5 |

Drill 5.

1. نُورٌ
2. نُبَاتٍ
3. فَتَانٌ
4. نُفُورٌ
5. سَيْنٌ
6. رَنِينًا

Unit 7

| | | |
|------------|---|----------|
| The letter | ل | <u>l</u> |
| The letter | ك | <u>k</u> |
| The letter | ق | <u>q</u> |

1. The letter ل lA. Pronunciation

Arabic l (ل laam) corresponds to English l: compare (listen to tape) Arabic laam and English "lamb". In both of these words, where l precedes a vowel, l is produced by touching the tip of the tongue to the teeth (Arabic) or to the tooth ridge behind the teeth (English) as the air passes around the side of the tongue. When, however, l follows a vowel, English and Arabic differ in their pronunciation of it. In English, post-vocalic l is pronounced with the back part of the tongue tensed and raised up towards the velum, giving the l a velar or "back" kind of coloring. Arabic, on the other hand, uses the same pronunciation of l after vowels as it does before vowels. The following drill illustrates this difference in post-vocalic l's.

Drill 1. (On tape) Listening.

Drill 2. (On tape) Eight English and Arabic words will be read to you. Listen carefully then check the proper block.

| Arabic | English | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 4 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 6 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 7 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 8 |

Answers

Part A.

Drill 1.

Check tape

Drill 2.

Arab. Eng.

- ☒ ☐ . 1
☐ ☒ . 2
☐ ☒ . 3
☒ ☐ . 4
☐ ☒ . 5
☐ ☒ . 6
☐ ☒ . 7
☒ ☐ . 8

Before you practice Arabic words, try pronouncing some English words with final l as an Arab would pronounce them in Arabic.

Drill 3. (On tape) Imitation.

Drill 4. (On tape) a. Listening; b. Imitation.

The point has just been made that Arabic l differs from English l in that it is pronounced the same after vowels as it is before vowels. There are two exceptions to this: l after vowels is pronounced in Arabic like post-vocalic English l (a) when it is in the same word as certain "back" consonants, such as ق which will be presented later in this unit, or (b) in certain forms of the word for "God". Compare (listen to tape) the word إِلَهٌ ilaahun 'a god' with اللَّهُ allaahu 'God', which is transcribed with l to show that it is pronounced like l in English "feel" rather than "leaf". Note also that the vowel aa after l is pronounced like a in "father". That is, you must simply memorize the fact that the word اللَّهُ allaahu meaning "God" is pronounced with post-vocalic l rather than the pre-vocalic type. In the word لِلَّهِ lillaahi 'to God', however, l is the pre-vocalic type because it follows the palatal vowel i.

This backed pronunciation, in which the back of the tongue is tensed and raised up toward the soft palate, or velum (as for the vowel in "good"), is called velarization, and is symbolized by a dot under the letter. The non-backed variety is referred to as plain. Thus, l is plain, while ḷ is velarized.

B. Reading

Drill 1. This is the letter ل laam in its independent shape. Circle the same letter below.

| |
|---------|
| ل : دال |
| |

Independent

- | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| نَوَالٌ . 5 | زَالٌ . 4 | بَاتٌ . 3 | زَالٌ . 2 | دَالٌ . 1 |
| ذَاتٌ . 10 | فَالٌ . 9 | بَالٌ . 8 | دَوُلٌ . 7 | فَوُلٌ . 6 |

Answers

Part A.

Drill 3.

Check tape

Drill 4.

Check tape

Part B.

Drill 1.

Numbers:

1, 2, 4, 5,
6, 7, 8, and
9.

Drill 2. Say the names of the following letters.

ا ب ت ث د ذ ز ل ن و ي

Drill 3. Read:

فَالٌ

زَالٌ

فُولٌ

زَالٌ

نَوَالٌ

دَوَلٌ

بَالٌ

Drill 4. Joined to a following letter, ل takes the shape ل. Compare this shape with the independent one, then underline the joined shape below.

| |
|-----------|
| ل : دَالٌ |
| ل : لَنْ |
| |

Independent

Joined to follow-
in letter

دَالٌ . 4

لِيْبِيَا . 3

لَذِيْدٌ . 2

لَنْ . 1

لَيْبٌ . 8

لَيْفٌ . 7

لُبْنَانٌ . 6

لُولُو . 5

Drill 5. Read:

لُولُو

وَلَنْ

لَبْنٌ

لَبٌ

لِيْبِيَا

لُبْنَانٌ

لَيْفٌ

Drill 6. Note that the combination is written لا . Read:

(ل + ا)

| |
|------------|
| ل + ا = لا |
| |

لَا زَ

لَا وِي

لَا نَ

لَا

لَا فِي

دَلَالٌ

لَا نُو

Drill 7. ل has the shape ل when it is joined to following and preceding letters, as you see on the right. Read:

تَلِيْدٌ

بِلَادٌ

بَلَفٌ

بَلَدٌ

نَلَبَتْ

فَلَتْ

فَلَانٌ

يَلَوْنٌ

| |
|------------|
| ل : دَالٌ |
| ل : لَنْ |
| ل : بَلَدٌ |
| |

Independent

Joined to follow-
ing letter.Joined on both
sides.

Answers

Part B.

Drill 2.

Check tape

Drill 3.

Check tape

Drill 4.

Numbers:

1, 2, 3, 5,
6, 7, and 8.

Drill 5.

Check tape

Drill 6.

Check tape

Drill 7.

Check tape

Drill 8. These are the four shapes of ل .
Compare the final joined shape
with the others, then read the
following.

| | | |
|---|---|-------|
| ل | ؛ | دال |
| ل | ؛ | لَن |
| ل | ؛ | بَلَد |
| ل | ؛ | بَل |
| | | |

Independent

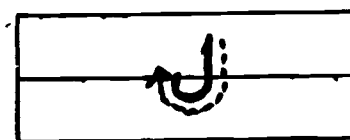
Joined to follow-
ing letter.Joined on both
sides.

Final joined.

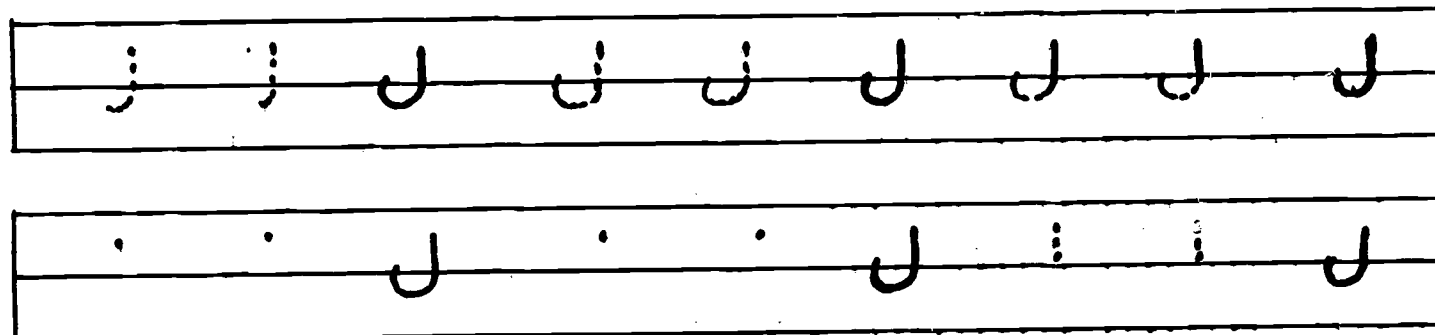
1. فَلَّ 2. نال 3. تِلَال 4. بابل 5. فَلَافِل
6. نَوَال 7. فَلَ 8. بَلْبَل 9. فَتِيل

C. Writing

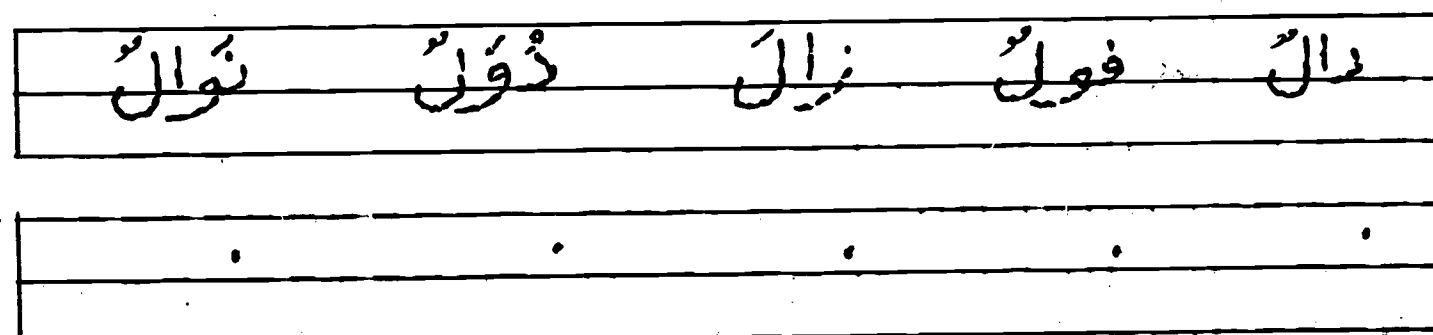
Drill 1. Note how in making the independent
shape of ل we start above the
line writing | and curving
downward below the line, then
leftward and again upward to a
point on the line. Copy the model
below.



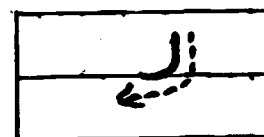
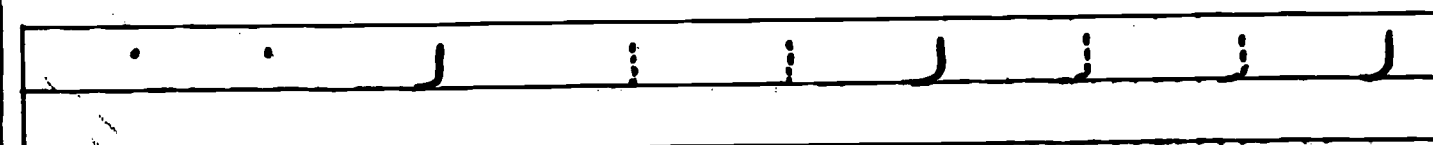
Independent



Drill 2. Sound out each of the following words as you write them.



Drill 3. The shape of ل joined to a following
letter does not go below the line as
you see on the right. Copy the model
below.

Joined to a
following letter

Answers

Part B.


Drill 8.

Numbers:
1, 4, 5, 8,
and 9.

Drill 4. Copy the following words as usual.

لُبَّ لُولُ لُبْنَانُ لَيْبَا لَنْيَ

.

Drill 5. When connected in both directions, the shape of  should be written in one movement, moving from the preceding letter upward and then retracing the same path downward into the following letter. Follow the arrow above in making the model below.



Joined on both sides.



ل ل ل ل ل ل ل ل ل ل

ل ل ل ل ل ل ل ل ل ل

Drill 6. Practice the following.

بَلَدٌ بِلَادٌ فَلَتَ بَلَفٌ مَلَامٌ

.

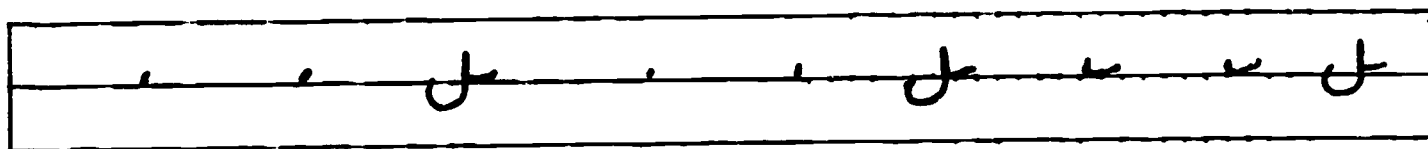
Drill 7. When  occurs final joined, the preceding letter is connected to it just above the curve. Like the shape joined on both sides, the final joined shape of  moves from the preceding letter upward and then retraces its path downward and into the curve, as you see above.



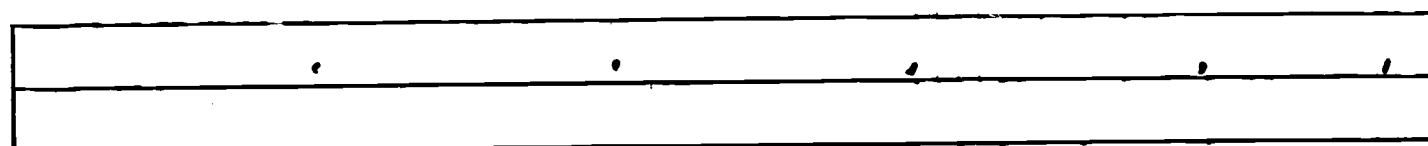
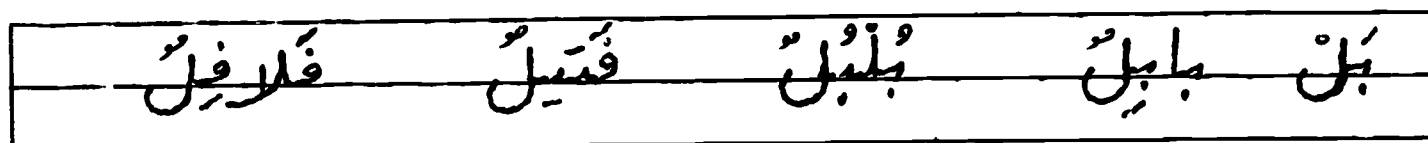
Final joined.

ل ل ل ل ل ل ل ل ل ل

Drill 7. Continued



Drill 8. Practice the following.



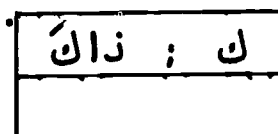
2. The letter ك k.

A. Pronunciation

The Arabic letter ك kaaf represents the k as in English "kit, baker, task".

B. Reading

Drill 1. ك is a connector and has four shapes. The model here shows you the independent shape. Circle the words that include this shape:



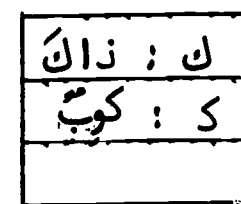
Independent

1. ذَاكَ . 2. بَرَكَ . 3. دَكَ . 4. بُنُوكَ . 5. يَنَالُ . 6. نَرَاكَ . 7. بَالُ . 8. فَتَاكَ . 9. بِلَالُ

Drill 2. Read:

ذَاكَ دَكَ بَاكَ
نَرَاكَ بَرَكَ بُنُوكَ

Drill 3. When joined to a following letter ك takes the shape ك . Read:



Independent

Joined to following letter.

كُورَ كُونِي بَاكِي كِتَابُ
زَكَرَ كَتَبَ كَيْفَ كَبِيرُ

Answers

Part B.

Drill 1.

Numbers:
1, 2, 3, 4,
6, and 8.

Drill 2.

Check tape

Drill 3.

Check tape

Drill 4. Pay special attention to ك when it is joined to a following ا or ل . Look at the model then read the following.

كاف كاتِب كَانُون كَلْب كَان

| |
|---------------|
| ك + ا = كَان |
| ك + ل = كَلْب |

Drill 5. Compare the shape of ك when it is joined on both sides with the other two shapes, then circle words containing the shape joined on both sides.

| |
|-----------|
| ك : زَاك |
| ك : كَوْر |
| ك : فِكْر |

Independent

Joined to following letter.

Joined on both sides.

2 . فَرِيدٌ يَبْكِي
4 . فِكْرٌ زَكِي
6 . كِتَابٌ فِكْرِي

1 . تَكْذِيبٌ كَوْثَرُ
3 . لَنْ تَكُونَ
5 . يَكْتَبُ كَوَاكِلَا

Drill 6. These are the four shapes of ك . Study the chart carefully then read:

| |
|-----------|
| ك : زَاك |
| ك : كَوْر |
| ك : فِكْر |
| ك : لَك |

Independent

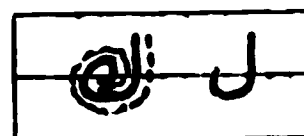
Joined to following letter.

Joined on both sides.

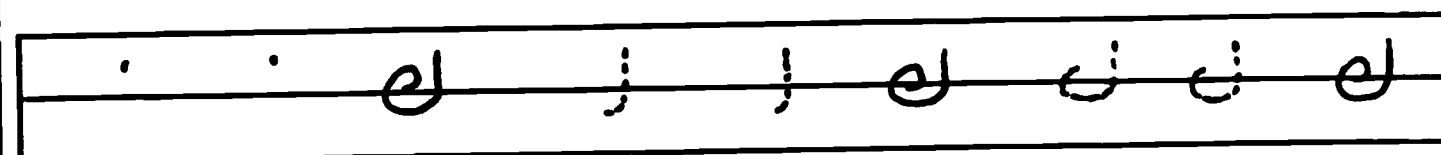
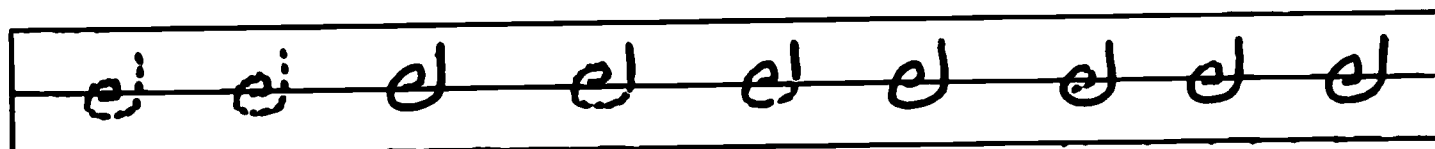
Final joined.

C. Writing

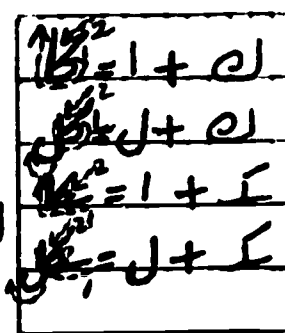
Drill 1. The independent shape of ل is written like the independent shape of ل except that its base is made fairly flat and the last part continues beyond a point on the line, curving rightward then downward and leftward as you see above. Copy the model below.



Independent

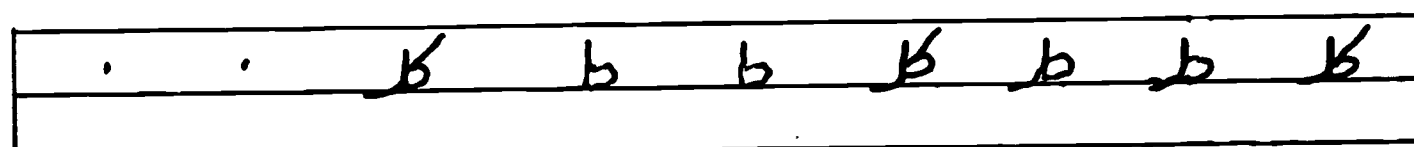
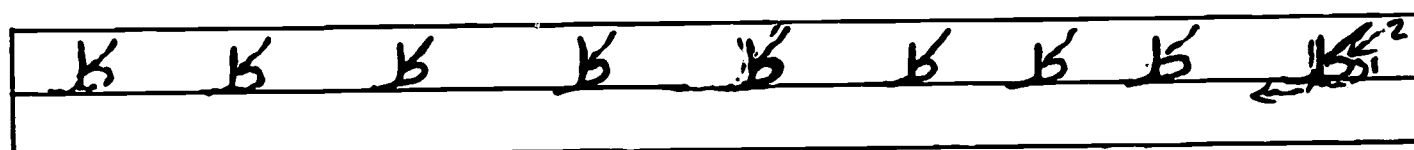
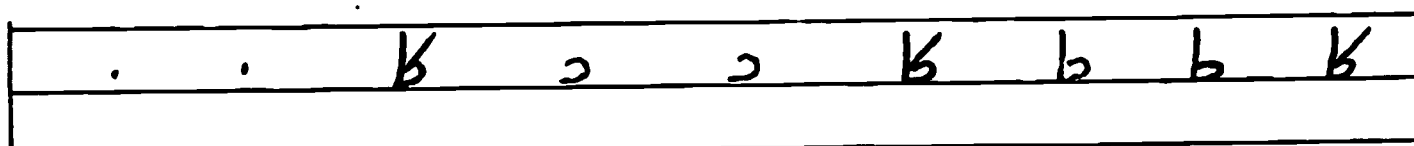
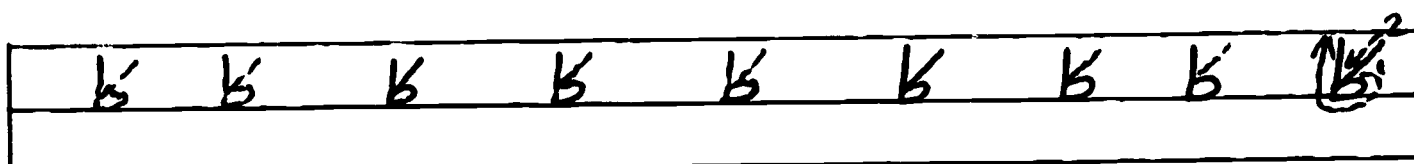


Drill 6. When **ك** is joined to following **ل** or **ج** or when it is preceded by another letter and followed by **ل** or **ج** it takes the special shape indicated above. Note that in this case **ك** is written from bottom to top. See the model

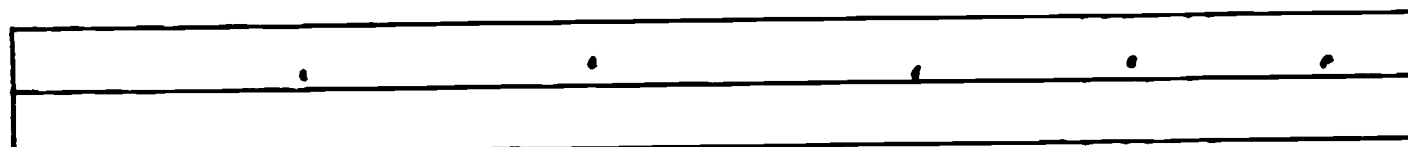
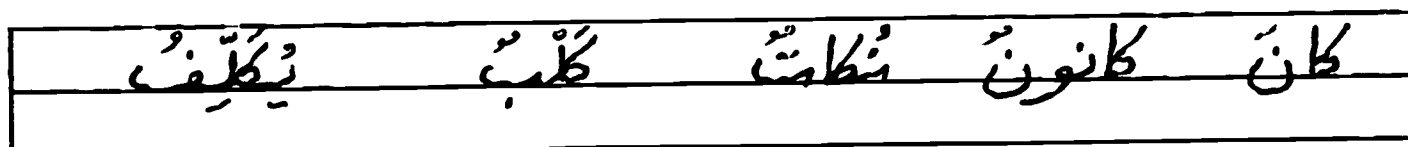


Joined to following **ل** or **ج**.

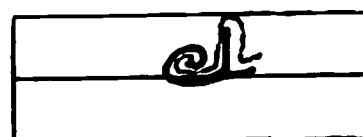
Joined to preceding letter and to following or **ج**.



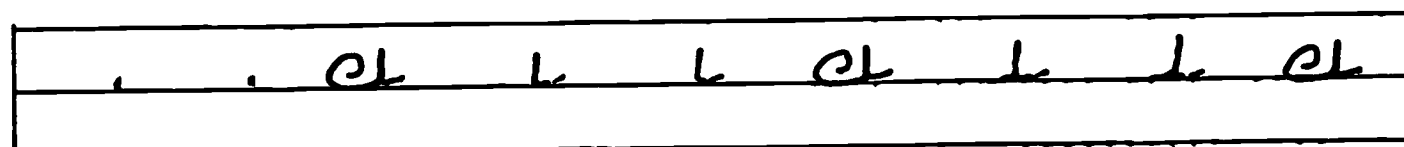
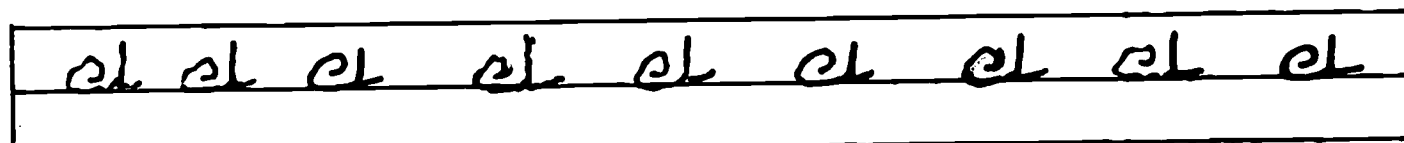
Drill 7. Trace over and then copy.



Drill 8. The final joined shape of **ك** rests on the line. The preceding letter is joined to it at the base, then moves upward and retraces its path downward then into the base. See the model above.



Final joined.



Drill 9. Practice the following.

لَهُ مِنْهُ فَلَهُ فَلَهُ فَلَهُ

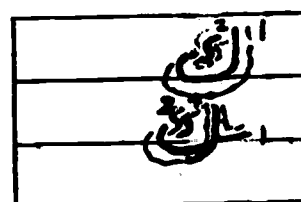
.

Drill 10. Trace over and then copy.

مَرَلَهُ كِتَابٌ تَلَذَّبُ كَلَامٌ رَجُلٌ

.

Drill 11. ك has the variant ك in both its independent and final joined shapes. This is the printed shape; however, it is also used in writing.



Independent
Final joined

ك ك ك ك ك ك ك

ك ك ك ك ك ك ك

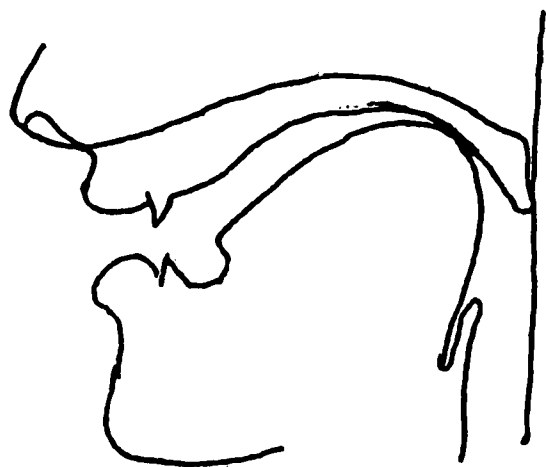
Drill 12. Trace over and then copy.

ذَلِكَ فَكَرٌ جُنُودٌ بَنَاءٌ فَلَاكُ

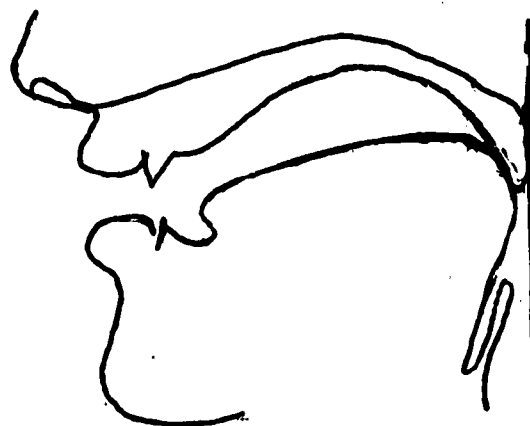
.

A. Pronunciation

ق qaaf differs from ك primarily in point of articulation. ك, like English k, is pronounced at various points between the palate and the velum, depending on the adjacent vowels. Compare, for example, the fronted k in "key" with the backed k in "cool". ق, on the other hand, is always produced with the root of the tongue making closure at the uvula, regardless of contiguous vowels (see illustration).



ك



ق

To pronounce ق, say k as in the word "hawk". Hold this final k this is, maintain the contact between the back of the tongue and the soft palate. Now, while maintaining contact, slide your tongue back till the backest part of your tongue is touching the backest part of the soft palate, including the uvula. This is the place of articulation for q. Practice making this extreme back tongue uvula contact until you get q. ك and ق stand in opposition to each other in their influence on adjacent vowels. ك requires the fronted pronunciation of following vowels, while ق requires the backed. Thus the vowel ا in كاد kaad sounds like a in "cad" while the vowel in قاد qaad sounds like o in "cod". This difference in vowel quality will help you both in identifying which of the two consonants has been said and in producing the proper sound yourself.

The sound of ق is said to be like the cawing of a crow; if you can produce the "caw" of a crow, this may help you with ق. The essential task is to touch the back est part of your tongue to the uvula as you say "ah".

Technical Summary

ق : Unaspirated voiceless uvular stop.
 ك : Aspirated voiceless velar stop

Drill 1. (On tape) Listening.

Drill 2. (On tape) Imitation.

Drill 3. (On tape) Are the following same or different? Check the proper block.

| Different | Same | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 4 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 6 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 7 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 8 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 9 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | .10 |

Drill 4. (On tape) If the word read contains the sound ك write the letter ك in the block given, if it contains the sound ق leave the block blank.

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | . 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | . 2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | . 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | . 4 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | . 5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | . 6 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | . 7 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | . 8 |

Answers

Part A.

Drill 3.

Dif. Same

☒ ☐ . 1

☐ ☒ . 2

☒ ☐ . 3

☒ ☐ . 4

☐ ☒ . 5

☒ ☐ . 6

☐ ☒ . 7

☐ ☒ . 8

☒ ☐ . 9

☐ ☒ . 10

Drill 4.

☒ . 1

☐ . 2

☐ . 3

☒ . 4

☐ . 5

☒ . 6

☐ . 7

☒ . 8

B. Reading

Drill 1. Look at the independent shape of ق on the right, then underline the same shape below.

| | | |
|---|---|-------|
| ق | ؛ | فَاقَ |
| | | |

Independent

1. فَاقَ . 2. رَفَّ . 3. فَرَّقَ . 4. فَارَوْقُ . 5. ذَرَفَ . 6. فُروِقُ . 7. دَقَّ . 8. رَفَرَفَ . 9. وَرَّقَ . 10. بَارِقُ

Drill 2. Give the names of the following.

ا ب ت ث د ذ ر ز ق ك ل ن و ي ف

Drill 3. Read:

رَزَقَ فَرَّقَ وَرَّقَ باقٍ
فَارَوْقُ تَرَكَ دَقَّ فَرَكَ

Drill 4. The shapes of ق joined to a following letter and its shape joined on both sides are like the shapes of ف in these two positions except that ق takes two dots rather than one. See charts below.

| |
|-----------|
| ق |
| ق ؛ قَا |
| ق ؛ قَدَّ |
| |

| |
|-----------|
| ف |
| ف ؛ فَا |
| ف ؛ فَدَّ |
| |

Joined to following letter.
Joined on both sides.

Read the following:

قَادَ باقِي نَقَوْدُ نَفَوْدُ بَقَرٌ
يَقُولُ قَدَّ فَقِيرٌ تَقْرِيرٌ رَقَوْدٌ

Drill 5. ق has the shape ق when it occurs final joined to a preceding letter. The following drill contains all the shapes of ق. Circle words containing the final joined shape only.

| | | |
|---|---|-------|
| ق | ؛ | فَاقَ |
| ق | ؛ | قَا |
| ق | ؛ | قَدَّ |
| ق | ؛ | قِيقَ |
| | | |

Independent

Joined to following letter.

Joined on both sides.

Final joined.

1. رَاقَ فَارَوْقُ . 2. قَلْبُ رَفِيقٍ . 3. يَقَوْدُ فَرِيقَ كُنْدَا . 4. فُنْدُقُ وَفِيقَ قَرِيبٍ

Answers

Part B.

Drill 1.

Numbers:
1, 3, 4, 6,
7, 9, and 10.

Drill 2.

Check tape

Drill 3.

Check tape

Drill 4.

Check tape

Drill 5.

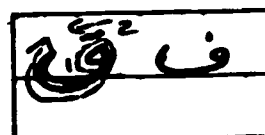
1. وَاَقْ
2. رَفِيقْ
3. فَرِيقْ
4. وَفِيقْ

Drill 6. Read:

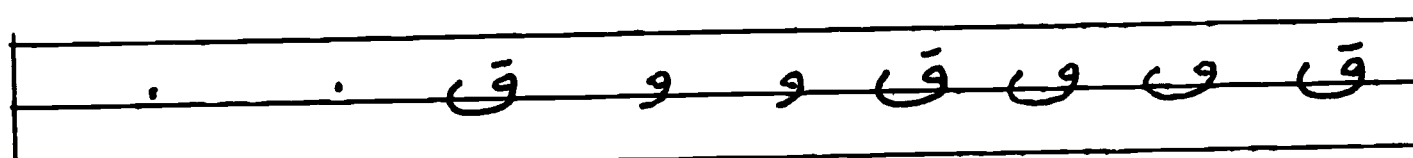
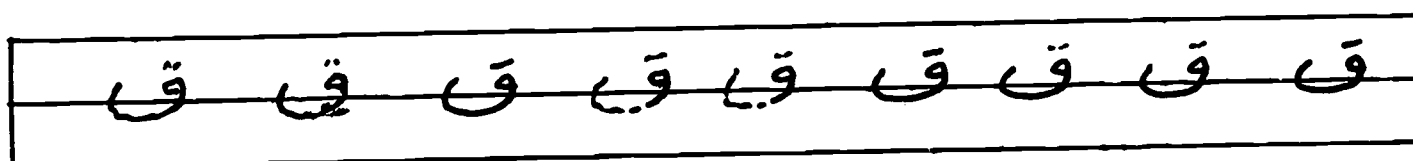
وَاَقْ فَنَدَقْ فَرِيقْ رَفِيقْ
وَفِيقْ دَقِيقْ نَفَقْ نَقُودْ

C. Writing

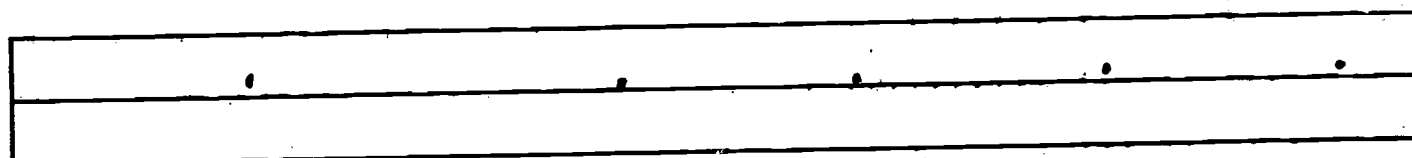
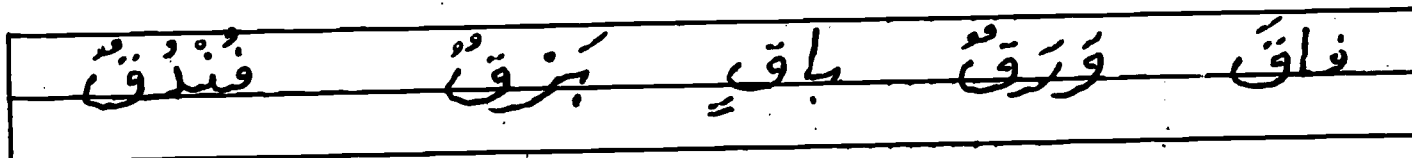
Drill 1. The independent shape of **ق** is like the independent shape of **ف** except that it is more rounded and goes below the line, whereas **ف** is flat and rests on the line; **ق** also has, of course, two dots while **ف** has one.



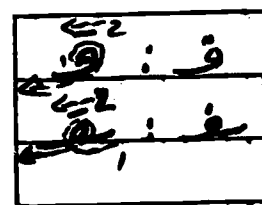
Independent



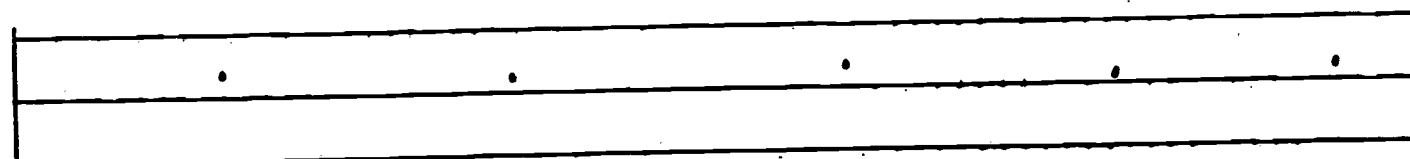
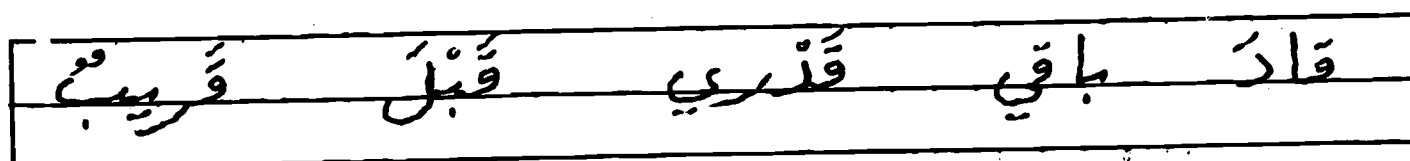
Drill 2. Trace over and then copy.



Drill 3. When **ق** occurs joined to a following letter or connected in both directions, it takes the same shapes of **ف** in these two positions except for the two dots. Study the models above before you do the following drills.



Joined to following letter.
Joined on both sides.



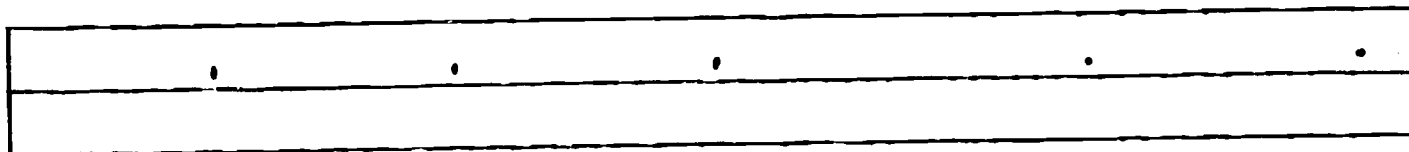
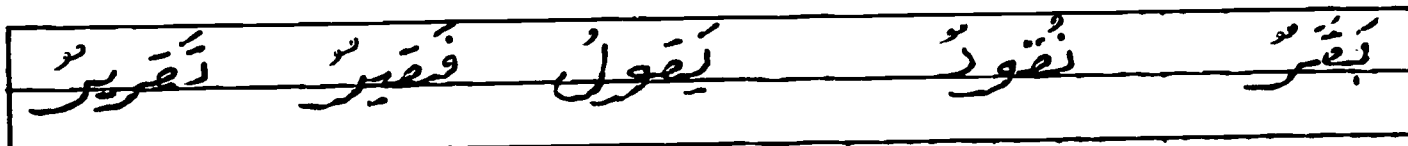
Answers

Part B.

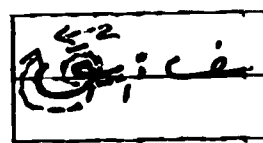
Drill 6.

Check tape

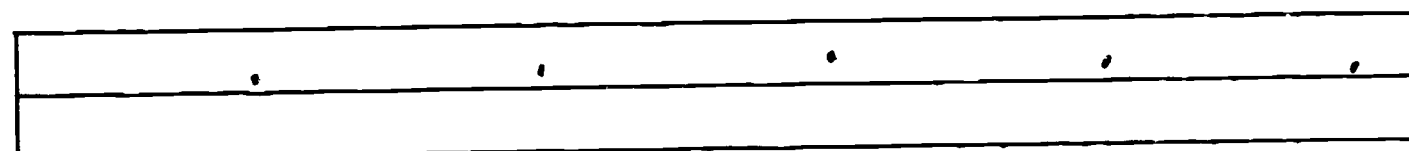
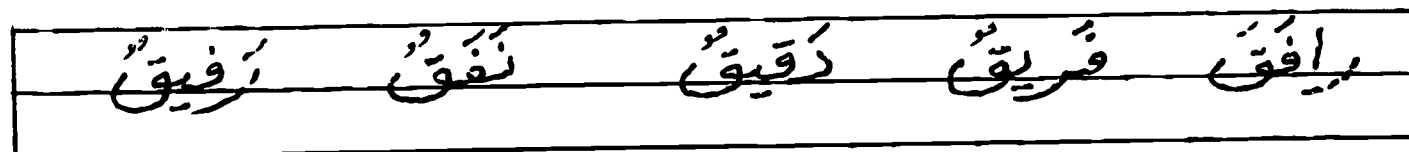
Drill 4. **ق** connected on both sides:



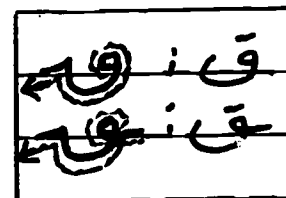
Drill 5. Again, the final joined shape of ق goes below the line and is more rounded than the shape of ف in this position. Practice the following.



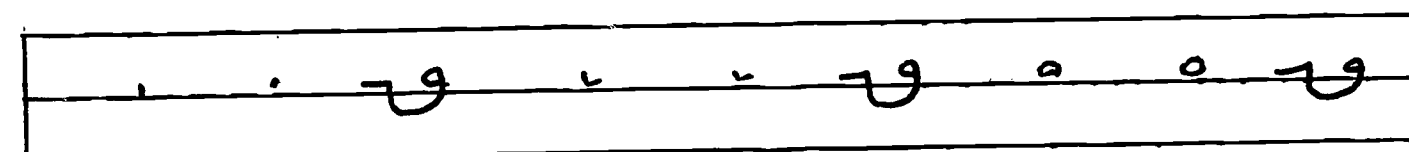
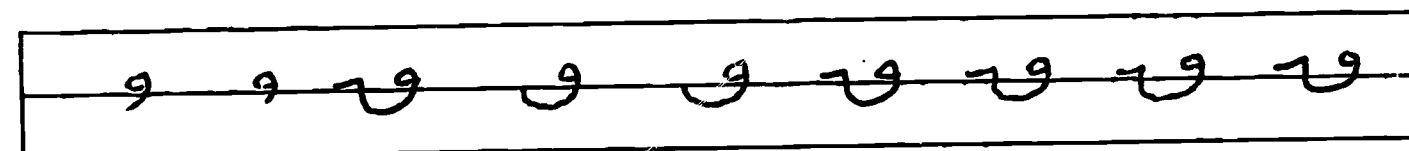
**Final
joined**



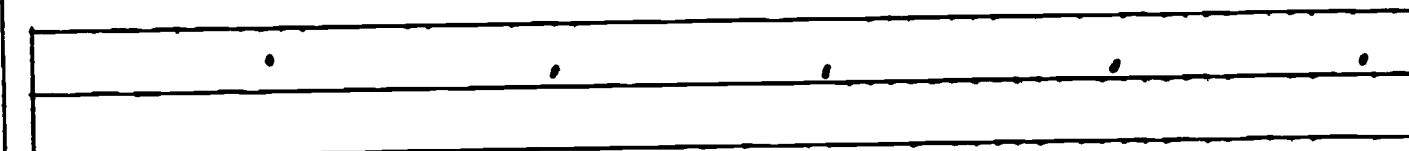
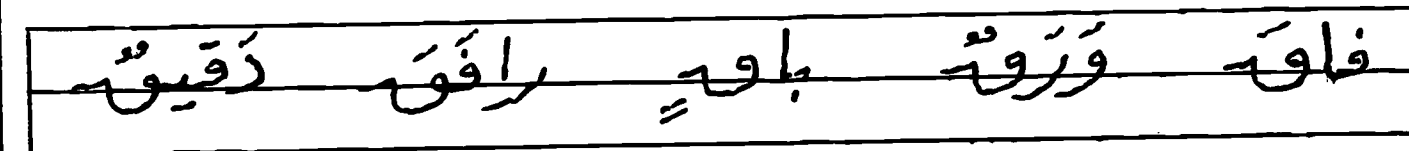
Drill 6. Both the independent and final joined shapes of ق have the variant shapes shown there. Both shapes are very common in written Arabic. Practice the variants below.



Independent
Final joined



Drill 7. Trace over, and then copy.



Drill 8. Sound out each of the following words as you write them.

| |
|--|
| فَرَوَّهَ قَابِلَ نَقِيبَ وَاْفَوْهَ رَقِيقَ |
| |

4. Review Drills

Drill 1. (On tape) Indicate whether the following words contain a ك or ق sound. Write the proper letter in the appropriate column.

| ق | ك | |
|---|---|-----|
| | | . 1 |
| | | . 2 |
| | | . 3 |
| | | . 4 |
| | | . 5 |
| | | . 6 |
| | | . 7 |
| | | . 8 |
| | | . 9 |
| | | .10 |

Drill 2. (On tape). I am going to read seven words. If the word read is the same as the one written, circle the word, if not circle the check mark.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| X | فَنَدَقُ . 1 |
| X | بَقَرُ . 2 |
| X | وَرَقُ . 3 |
| X | تَقْدَرُ . 4 |
| X | بَرِيقُ . 5 |
| X | كَبِيرُ . 6 |
| X | كَرَرُ . 7 |

CIRCLE THE WORD I SAY:

- . 8 كِتَابُ رَفِيقٍ
 . 9 كَتَبَ قَدْرِي
 .10 بَيْتُكَ قَرِيبُ
 .11 فَنَدَقُ كَبِيرُ
 .12 لَا تَكْذِبُ

Answers

Review Drills

| | | |
|---|---|----|
| ل | و | |
| ل | | 1 |
| و | | 2 |
| و | | 3 |
| ل | | 4 |
| و | | 5 |
| ل | | 6 |
| ل | | 7 |
| و | | 8 |
| و | | 9 |
| ل | | 10 |

Drill 2.

- X (فندق) 1
- (X) (قريب) 2
- X (ورق) 3
- (X) (قدر) 4
- (X) (رفيق) 5
- X (كبير) 6
- (X) (كتب) 7
- رفيق 8
- كتب 9
- قريب 10
- فندق 11
- تكذب 12

Drill 3. Read:

| | | | | |
|------|------|-----------|------|-----------|
| قريب | كتب | قدرى | كبير | كتاب |
| فندق | تكذب | لا | رفيق | بيتك |
| | | فندق رفيق | | كتب قدرى |
| | | لا تكذب | | بيتك كبير |

Drill 4. (On tape) Dictation.

Arabic sentences for reading.

1. Do not lie (speaking to male).

2. Your house is near.

3. Rafiq wrote a book.*

4. We live in a hotel.

لا تكذب
بيتك قريب
كتب رفيق كتاباً
فندق قدرى كبير

VOCABULARY

لا
تكذب
بيتك
قريب
كتب
رفيق
كتاب
نسكن
في
فندق

no ("do not" in negative commands)

you lie, prevaricate (speaking to a male)

house, your house (speaking to a male)

near, close

he wrote

Rafiq (boy's name)

a book

we live

in

a hotel

*In modern usage, proper names (names of persons and places) are not inflected; that is, they are spelled and pronounced without final short vowels or nunation.

Answers

Drill 3.

Check tape

Drill 4.

1. كَتَبَ
2. وَقَفَ
3. فَكَّرَ
4. يَقُولُ
5. بَنَى رَفِيقَهُ
6. قَلَبَ كَوْنَهُ

Unit 8

The letter س s

The letter ش s

Pause

1. The letter س s.

A. Pronunciation

The letter س (siin) is represented by s as in English "sit, missing, guess". The difference in pronunciation between s and z, voicing, is a basic one, common to many pairs of consonants, and found in all languages; an understanding of it will be of substantial aid to you in mastering the new, unfamiliar consonants of Arabic. Let us see now what voicing is.

First, pronounce s alone, prolonging it: sssss. Then pronounce a prolonged zzzzz. Note that they are pronounced in exactly the same way as far as the shape of the tongue and position of the jaw are concerned. As a matter of fact, you can pronounce ssszzz without any change in lips, tongue, etc. However if you hold your throat as you say sss and zzz, you will be aware of a buzzing sound that accompanies zzz but not sss (or if you lay the palm of your hand on top of your head, you can actually feel the vibration of zzz). This buzzing is produced by the vibrating of the vocal cords, and is called voicing. A sound produced with voicing, such as z, is said to be voiced, while those not accompanied by voicing, such as s, are unvoiced or voiceless. In English and Arabic, all vowels are voiced, as are the nasals m, n and ng (as in "sing") and the semivowels w and y. h is voiceless. Voiceless-voiced pairs of consonants (consonants that are identical except for voicing) are s-z; f-v; θ-z; sh-zh (z in "azure"); p-b; t-d; k-g, and ch-j.

B. Reading

Drill 1. Here is the independent shape of the letter س. Give the names of the following letters:

| |
|------------|
| س : فَرَسٌ |
| |

Independent

ا ب ت ث د ذ ر ز
س: ف ق ك ل ن و ي

Drill 2. Read:

فَرَسٌ فَاَسٌ دَرَسٌ رَوَسٌ رَاسٌ
نَاسٌ فَاَرِسٌ نَفُوسٌ قُدُسٌ يَدْرُسُ

Drill 3. Study the shape of س joined to a following letter, then circle the same shape below:

| |
|------------|
| س : فَرَسٌ |
| س : سَادٌ |
| |

Independent

Joined to following letter.

1. سَادٌ 2. نَاسٌ 3. سَفَرٌ 4. رَاسِي 5. سَلَامٌ
6. سَفِيرٌ 7. سَافِرٌ 8. سِيرٌ 9. دَرَسٌ 10. سَدٌ

Drill 4. Read:

سَوْرٌ سَرَقٌ سَفَرٌ رَسَبٌ
سَنَوَاتٌ سَلَامٌ دَرَسِي سُدَانٌ

Drill 5. Compare the shape of س joined on both sides with the other shapes, then circle this shape in the words below.

| |
|------------|
| س : فَرَسٌ |
| س : سَادٌ |
| س : نَسَبٌ |
| |

Independent

Joined to following letter.

Joined on both sides.

1. نَسَبٌ 2. فَسَادٌ 3. سَوْرٌ 4. بَاسِلٌ 5. نَاسِي
6. فَسَّرٌ 7. يَسُودٌ 8. يَسْرِقُ 9. فَرَنَسَا 10. قُدَّاسٌ

Answers

Part B.

Drill 1.

Check tape

Drill 2.

Check tape

Drill 3.

Numbers:

1, 3, 4, 5,
6, 7, 8, and
10.

Drill 4.

Check tape

Drill 5.

Numbers:

1, 2, 3, 5,
6, 7, 8, and
9.

Drill 6. Read:

نَسْرُقُ

فَرَنْسَا

نَانَسِي

نَسَبُ

فَسَادُ

فَسَّرُ

نَسِيْتُ

كَسَلُ

Drill 7. Study all the shapes of **س** on the right, then read the following.

| | |
|---|--------|
| س | فَرَسُ |
| س | سَادُ |
| س | نَسَبُ |
| س | رَفَسُ |

Independent

Joined to following letter.

Joined on both sides.

Final joined.

نَفَسُ

سَوَادِسُ

يَابِسُ

رَفَسُ

كَابِسُ

نَسِيرُ

دَنَسُ

نَبَسُ

نَافَسُ

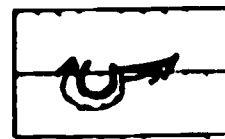
سَلَامُ

تَفْسِيرُ

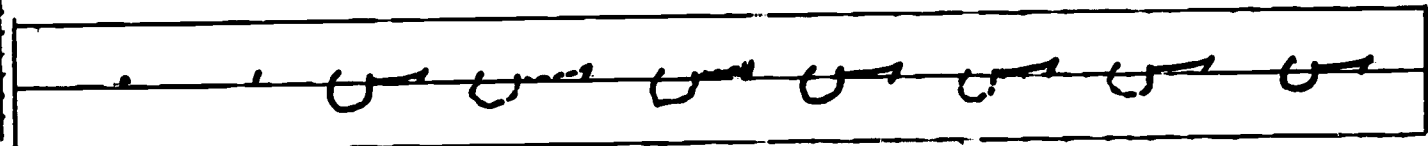
سَلِسُ

C. Writing

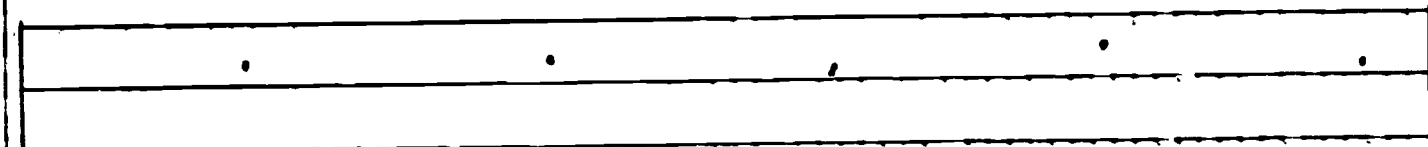
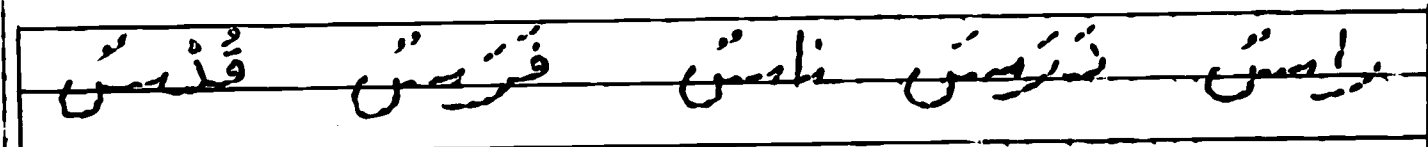
Drill 1. This is the independent written shape of **س**. Note that it is written with a single stroke, beginning with the upstroke **↗** on the right. The last part is rounded and goes below the line. Note that it has a single smooth line instead of the three "teeth" of the printed form.



Independent



Drill 2. Trace over and then copy.



Answers

Part B.

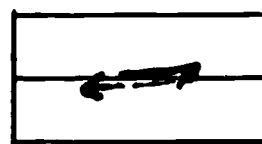
Drill 6.

Check tape

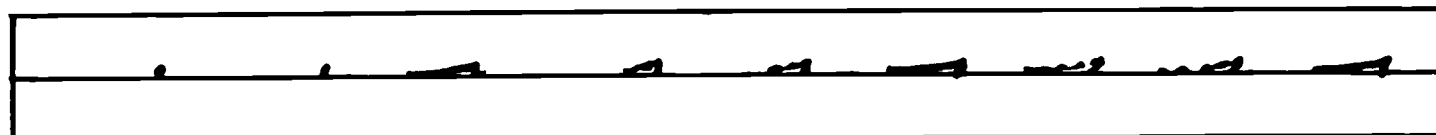
Drill 7.

Check tape

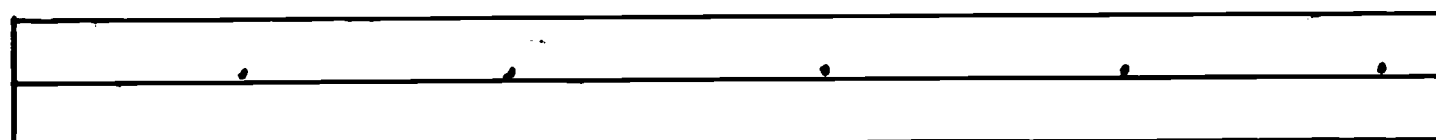
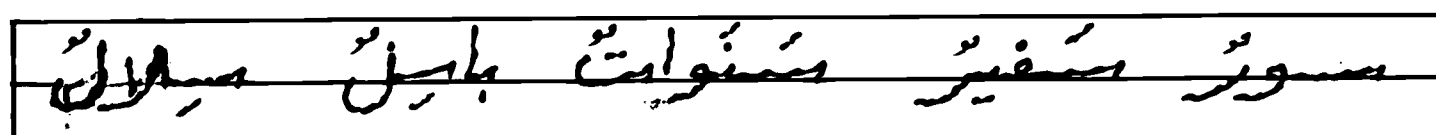
Drill 3. When **س** is joined to a following letter, the last part is omitted as illustrated in the model.



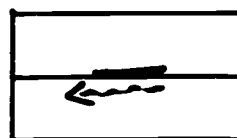
Joined to a following letter



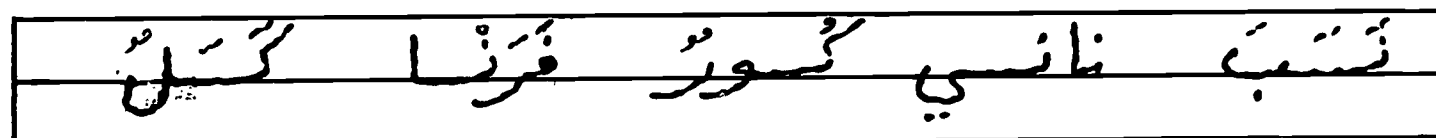
Drill 4. Practice:



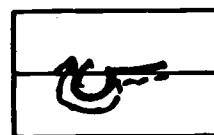
Drill 5. When joined in both directions, the shape — is like its shape when joined to a following letter except for the upstroke at the beginning. Copy the following as usual.



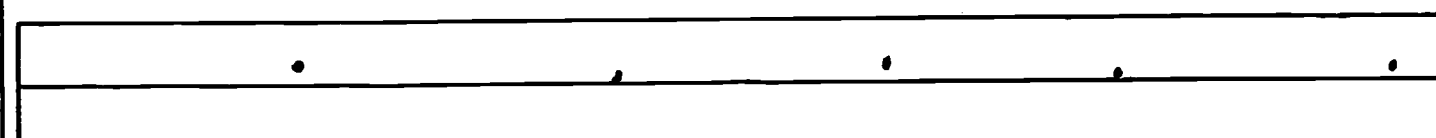
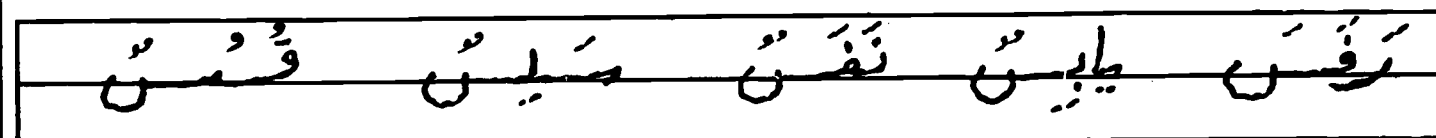
Joined on both sides



Drill 6. Again, the final joined shape of **س** is the same as the independent shape, except for the upstroke which is retained only when final **س** is joined to same letter (as in **رشن**). Practice:



Final joined.



Drill 7. This drill includes all the written shapes of **س**. Pronounce each word as you write it.

فَارِيسٌ رَوِيحِيَا مَسْرُوسٌ نَفْسِي نَافَسٌ

.

The letter **ش** sh

A. Pronunciation

The Arabic letter **ش** sh is pronounced like sh in English "she, pusher, rush". The symbol used to transcribe it is sh.

B. Reading

The four shapes of **ش** are exactly like those of **س** except for three dots above **ش**. See charts below.

| ش | | |
|---|---|--------|
| ش | : | فَرَشَ |
| ش | : | شَادَ |
| ش | : | نَشَبَ |
| ش | : | رَفَشَ |
| | | |

| س | | |
|---|---|--------|
| س | : | فَرَسَ |
| س | : | سَادَ |
| س | : | نَسَبَ |
| س | : | رَفَسَ |
| | | |

Independent

Joined to following letter.

Joined on both sides

Final joined

Drill 1. Give the names of:

ا ب ت ث د ذ ر ز س
ش ف ق ك ل ن و ي

Drill 2. Circle the independent shape of **ش** as well as its shape joined to a following letter.

1. فاش 2. فرس 3. شادي 4. رسول 5. فرش
6. شرب 7. سرب 8. راشد 9. قروش 10. راسب

Answers

Part B.

Drill 1.

Check tape

Drill 2.

Numbers:

1, 3, 5, 6,
8, and 9.

Drill 3. Read:

رُتَوِشْ

رُشِيدْ

نَاشِرْ

فَرَشْ

فَارِشْ

شُكْرْ

شَارَكْ

رَاشِدْ

Drill 4. In the following, circle the shape of ش joined on both sides and its final joined shape.

3 . نَاقِشْ

2 . بَشِيرْ

1 . نَشَبْ

6 . فَرَنَسَا

5 . نَقَشْ

4 . رُشَادْ

9 . نَشُوبْ

8 . شَاوِيشْ

7 . نَاقِشْ

10 . يَابِسْ

Drill 5. Read:

دَرَوِيشْ

رُشَادْ

نَقَشْ

شَوْقْ

شَاشْ

نَشْتَرِيْ

رُشُوشْ

شَوَارِبْ

رَاشِدْ

C. Writing

Again, all the shapes of ش are written like their correspondent shapes of س with the addition of the three dots, which are written in a single movement like those of the letter ن . Examine the following charts before you do the writing drills.

ش

س

| | |
|---|---------|
| ش | فَرِشْ |
| ش | رُشَادْ |
| ش | نَشَبْ |
| ش | رُفَشْ |

| | |
|---|---------|
| س | فَرِشْ |
| س | رُشَادْ |
| س | نَشَبْ |
| س | رُفَشْ |

Independent

Joined to following letter

Joined on both sides.

Final joined.

Drill 1. ش : independent and joined to following letter.

فَاشْ فَرِشْ قُرُوشْ شُكْرْ رَاشِدْ

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|

Answers

Part B.

Drill 3.

Check tape

Drill 4.

Numbers:

1, 2, 3, 5,
8, and 9.

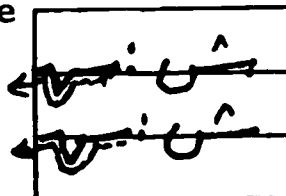
Drill 5.

Check tape

Drill 2. ش joined on both sides and final joined.

نَسَبَ نَسِيدُ كَتَكُولُ نَقَّشَ شَاوِشُ

Drill 3. Note that the independent and the final joined shapes may also be written with a downward slanting stroke at the end instead of the three dots ^ . Practice the models below.



Independent
Final joined.

Drill 4. ش and ش : Review drill.

3. Pause

In reading and speaking Modern Literary Arabic there is a special feature of style that involves the final words of utterances. In brief, vowels occurring at the end of the last word in an utterance (whether an entire sentence or part of a sentence) are shortened: long vowels become short vowels, and short vowels (including nunation) are dropped.

Illustration:

بَيْتُكَ قَرِيبٌ 'Your house is close by.'

is pronounced baytuka qariib, with the ^ه of قَرِيبٌ suppressed. If the speaker pauses after the word بَيْتُكَ, it will be pronounced baytuk, with ^ه suppressed. Further illustrations:

| | | <u>Full form</u> | <u>Pause Form</u> |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| بَيْتٌ | 'house' | <u>baytun</u> | <u>bayt</u> |
| كَتَبَ رَفِيقٌ | 'Rafiq wrote' | <u>kataba rafiiqun</u> | <u>kataba rafii</u> |
| كَتَبَ | 'he wrote' | <u>kataba</u> | <u>katab</u> |
| نَسْكُنُ فِي فُنْدُقٍ | 'We live in a hotel'. | <u>naskunu fii funduqin</u> | <u>naskunu fii funduq</u> |
| نَسْكُنُ | 'we reside' | <u>naskunu</u> | <u>naskun</u> |
| فَرَنْسَا | 'France' | <u>faransaa</u> | <u>faransa</u> |

Thus, if the sentence نَسْكُنُ فِي فُنْدُقٍ is read as a single utterance, it is pronounced naskunu fii funduq. If, however, there is a pause after the first word, it is pronounced naskun -- fii funduq.

Drill 1. a. Read the following, pronouncing the final word in each utterance in its pause form.

1. بَيْتُكَ قَرِيبٌ .
2. كَتَبَ رَفِيقٌ .
3. نَسْكُنُ فِي فُنْدُقٍ .
4. فِي فُنْدُقٍ نَسْكُنُ .

b. Read the following, pausing whenever there is a dash-- and using the pause form in each case.

1. بَيْتُكَ - قَرِيبٌ -
2. كَتَبَ - رَفِيقٌ -
3. كَتَبَ رَفِيقٌ -
4. نَسْكُنُ فِي فُنْدُقٍ -
5. نَسْكُنُ - فِي فُنْدُقٍ -
6. شَرِبْتُ وَشَكَرْتُ -
7. شَرِبْتُ - وَشَكَرْتُ - وَسَافَرْتُ -

Answers

Part A.

Drill 1.

Check tape

Nunation is lost in pause, along with the preceding short vowel. In case of fatha with nunation, however, the full form rather than the pause form is generally used; the three vowels with nunation are illustrated below using the word for "book":

| 'book' | <u>Full Form</u> | <u>Pause Form</u> |
|----------|------------------|-------------------|
| كِتَابُ | <u>kitaabun</u> | <u>kitaab</u> |
| كِتَابٍ | <u>kitaabin</u> | <u>kitaab</u> |
| كِتَابًا | <u>kitaaban</u> | <u>kitaaban</u> |

The pause form that one would expect from the rules--loss of nunation, shortening of long vowel, giving كِتَابًا kitaaba--was used in earlier Arabic, but is only rarely heard today.

Note that the loss of a short vowel may result in a cluster of two consonants, as in شَرِبْتُ 'I drank', pronounced ṣaribt in its pause form; the stress remains unchanged.

Henceforth you will be expected to use the pause form as appropriate.

4. Review Drills

Drill 1. (On tape) I am going to read six words. If what is read is the same as the word written, circle the latter; if not, circle the check mark.

| | |
|---|---------------|
| X | فَرَنْسَا . 1 |
| X | رُوسِيَا . 2 |
| X | فَارِسْ . 3 |
| X | فَرَشْ . 4 |
| X | شَكْرَ . 5 |
| X | نَانْسِي . 6 |

Now, circle the word I say:

| |
|----------------------------|
| سَفِيرُ رُوسِيَا . 7 |
| سَافِرُ سَامِي . 8 |
| شَكْرُ نَانْسِي . 9 |
| سَفِيرُ فَرَنْسَا . 10 |
| شَرِبْتُ كُوكَاكُولَا . 11 |

Answers

Review Drills

Drill 1.

- X (فرنسا) . 1
 (X) روسيا . 2
 (X) فارس . 3
 (X) فرش . 4
 X (شكر) . 5
 X (نانسي) . 6

- روسيا . 7
 سافر . 8
 شكرت . 9
 نانسي . 10
 شربت . 11

Drill 2.

Check tape

Drill 3.

1. فراش
 2. سوس
 3. فرش
 4. ريش
 5. لبس مشرف
 6. ناقش مؤمن

Drill 2. Read:

روسيا
 سوريا
 كيف سافر

يشرب
 سامي

نانسي
 شكرت
 شربت كوكاكولا
 نانسي في روسيا

كوكاكولا
 كيف

سافر
 سفير
 سفير فرنسا
 شكرت سامي

Drill 3. Dictation (on tape).

Arabic sentences for reading.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. I drank Coca-Cola. | ١. شربت كوكاكولا . |
| 2. I thanked Nancy. | ٢. شكرت نانسي . |
| 3. How did he travel? | ٣. كيف سافر ؟ |
| 4. The Russian Ambassador is in France. | ٤. سفير روسيا في فرنسا . |

Vocabulary

شربت
 كوكاكولا
 شكرت
 نانسي
 كيف
 سافر
 سفير
 روسيا
 في
 فرنسا

I drank
 Coca-Cola
 I thanked
 Nancy
 how?
 he traveled
 ambassador
 Russia
 in
 France

Unit 9

The letter ص s
 The letter ض d

1. The letter s صA. Pronunciation

Arabic has two s's: س (siin) s and ص (saad) s. They are pronounced differently and sound different. Arabic س is like English s in "see, east", while ص s is velarized--that is, the back part of the tongue is positioned as for the vowel in "good" as s is pronounced; the tongue as a whole is tense as ص is pronounced. Listen to the tape as these two sibilants are pronounced in isolation; س should be higher pitched, while ص, being velarized, should be lower in pitch:

- a. س ssss
 b. ص ssss

An even more striking difference between the two s's is the effect they have on adjacent vowels; listen to these two items on tape:

- a. سار saar 'he moved on'
 b. صار saar 'he became'

Not only are the s's different, but the pronunciation of | aa is radically different in the two words. From the Arabic point of view, these are considered the front and back pronunciations of the same vowel, namely | aa. The English speaker, on the other hand, is struck by the fact that Arabic | corresponds to two English vowels, the a in sad and the o in sod. The vowel a in sad is a front vowel (produced by the front part of the tongue and in the front part of the mouth), while the o in sod is a back vowel. From the Arabic point of view, there are two s's and one vowel, the quality of that vowel being determined by the quality of the adjacent consonant. Thus, when the Arab hears the English words sad and sod he hears two different s's (س and ص) but one vowel (|), and would spell them سار and صار respectively. In Arabic, the consonants are constant

with the vowel a dependent variable, while in English the consonant is the variable and the two vowels are the constants.

| <u>Arabic</u> | | <u>English</u> |
|---------------|---|----------------|
| سَاد | = | sad |
| صَاد | = | sod |

This fact is important and useful in both hearing Arabic and pronouncing it accurately. While س and ص are pronounced differently, and you should practice the different tongue positions in your pronunciation drills, the difference in vowel quality is an even more significant clue. If you get the vowels right, the consonants cannot be far wrong.

Drill 1. (On tape) Listen to the following pairs with س and ص .

Drill 2. (On tape) Repeat after each pair.

Drill 3. Identification test: Put an X in the appropriate column, indicating whether the word on tape contains a س or a ص :

| ص | س | |
|---|---|-----|
| | | . 1 |
| | | . 2 |
| | | . 3 |
| | | . 4 |
| | | . 5 |
| | | . 6 |
| | | . 7 |
| | | . 8 |
| | | . 9 |
| | | .10 |

So far we have discussed only the long vowel aa | . The same discussion is equally applicable to short a (fatha), the main difference being that the front and back varieties of a are half as long as the corresponding varieties of | aa.

Drill 4. (On tape) Imitation.

Answers

Part A.

Drill 3.

| ص | س | |
|----|----|-----|
| XX | | . 1 |
| | XX | . 2 |
| | XX | . 3 |
| XX | | . 4 |
| | XX | . 5 |
| | XX | . 6 |
| | XX | . 7 |
| XX | | . 8 |
| XX | | . 9 |
| | XX | .10 |

Drill 5. (On tape) Identification test:

| ص | س | |
|---|---|-----|
| | | . 1 |
| | | . 2 |
| | | . 3 |
| | | . 4 |
| | | . 5 |
| | | . 6 |
| | | . 7 |
| | | . 8 |
| | | . 9 |
| | | .10 |

There are also differences in the other long and short vowels. Specifically for ِ ِ the front variety that goes with س is like the ِ in English sit, while the back variety is like َ in English nurses.

Drill 6. (On tape) Listen to the following pairs of words which contrast the difference in sound of ِ ِ. Repeat the pairs of words on tape.

Drill 7. Long ii is the same with the addition of the vowel ِ in machine. Listen to the tape, noting the differences in quality between سي sii and صي sii.

Drill 8. (On tape) Identification test: Put an X under the proper letter.

| س | ص | |
|---|---|-----|
| | | . 1 |
| | | . 2 |
| | | . 3 |
| | | . 4 |
| | | . 5 |
| | | . 6 |
| | | . 7 |
| | | . 8 |
| | | . 9 |
| | | .10 |

Answers

Part A.

Drill 5.

| ص | س | |
|----|----|-----|
| XX | | . 1 |
| | XX | . 2 |
| | XX | . 3 |
| XX | | . 4 |
| XX | | . 5 |
| XX | | . 6 |
| | XX | . 7 |
| XX | | . 8 |
| | XX | . 9 |
| XX | | .10 |

Drill 8.

| س | ص | |
|----|----|-----|
| XX | | . 1 |
| XX | | . 2 |
| | XX | . 3 |
| XX | | . 4 |
| | XX | . 5 |
| | XX | . 6 |
| | XX | . 7 |
| XX | | . 8 |
| | XX | . 9 |
| XX | | .10 |

We have seen (1) that **س** is front and that, in reference to it, **ص** is back; and (2) that the presence of **ص** in the word requires the back pronunciation of adjacent vowels. There is another difference between the two **s**'s: in pronouncing **ص** the muscles of the tongue and throat are tensed up, while with **س** they are relatively relaxed. This difference is highlighted before **و** uu.

Drill 9. (On tape) Listening

The vowel **و** uu, which is like oo in English boot, is already a back vowel and so cannot be any more backed when next to **ص**. There is a discernible difference in tenseness, however, as illustrated above.

Drill 10. (On tape) Identification test.

| س | ص | |
|---|---|-----|
| | | . 1 |
| | | . 2 |
| | | . 3 |
| | | . 4 |
| | | . 5 |
| | | . 6 |
| | | . 7 |
| | | . 8 |

This tenseness is found with **ل** and **ي** as well, but it is not so apparent with them as in the case of **و** uu.

Drill 11. (a) Listen to the following words. Record each word, then repeat it changing the **س** sound to **ص** or **ص** to **س**.

(b) Listen to the correct reading on the model tape.

(c) Repeat the correct answer. Then continue, with the next item and so on.

To summarize, Arabic vowels can be said to have a front pronunciation, which is the usual pronunciation, and a backed or back pronunciation, which is required by velarized consonants. We have had two velarized consonants so far: **ص** (as opposed to **س**) and **ق** (as

Answers

Part A.

Drill 10.

| ص | س |
|----|----|
| XX | |
| | XX |
| XX | |
| | XX |
| XX | |
| | XX |
| XX | |
| | XX |

opposed to ك). The front consonants so far are:

ا ب ت ث د ذ ر ز س ش ف ك ل ن و ي

The other velarized consonants are ظ and ط، ض; they will be treated in this and the next unit. If a word contains a velarized

consonant, adjacent vowels on either side are also velarized or backed, as in أَسَاوِرُ 'bracelets' vs. 'bonds', أَوَاصِرُ. This includes all

vowels in the word which came before that velarized consonant, as in مَقَاصِفُ, اِسْتِصْفَاءُ, صِيَوَانٌ, صَرِيرٌ (underlining shows extent of backness),

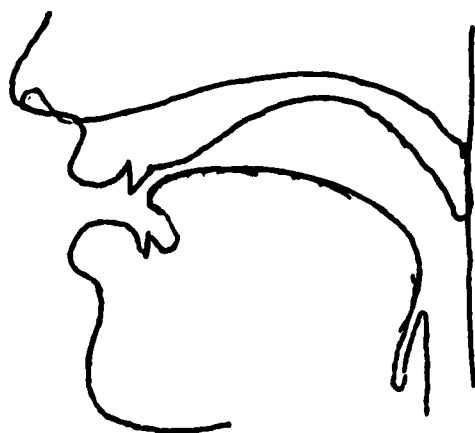
As a rule, vowels in syllables following a velarized consonant are front, although there are Arabs who simply pronounce the entire words with back vowels, as صِيَوَانٌ or صِيَوَانٌ.

Technical Summary:

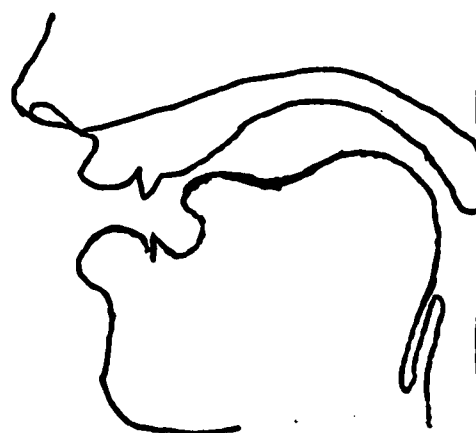
س s voiceless dental sibilant

ص s tense voiceless velarized alveolar sibilant

The following diagrams illustrate the different articulations of س and ص.



س



ص

There are two noteworthy differences.

1. س is dental while ص is alveolar (note arrows)
2. The back of the tongue is relaxed for س while it is tensed and raised up to close to the velum for ص.

B. Reading

Drill 1. Like most other letters ص has four shapes. Here is the first one. Look at the independent shape above, then give the names of the following.

| |
|---------|
| ص : باص |
| |

Independent

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ا | ب | ت | ث | د | ز |
| ر | ز | س | ش | ص | ف |
| ق | ك | ل | ن | و | ي |

Drill 2. (On tape) read:

| | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|------|
| باص | باس | فرص | قرص |
| برص | رص | فرس | بورص |

Drill 3. When joined to a following letter, the characteristic part ص is used; note that the little break in the line, called a "tooth" in Arabic, is an essential part of this shape. Read:

| |
|---------|
| ص : باص |
| ص : صان |
| |

Independent

Joined to following letter.

| | | | | |
|------|-----|------|------|------|
| صان | صف | صبر | صديق | وصل |
| رصيف | ناص | باصي | صوص | صليب |

Drill 4. Note also that the "tooth" is retained when ص is joined in both directions. Circle this third shape in the following.

| |
|---------|
| ص : باص |
| ص : صان |
| ص : فصل |
| |

Independent

Joined to following letter.

Joined on both sides.

| | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| فصل . 1 | قصير . 2 | صبور . 3 | يصير . 4 | رصاص . 5 |
| قصد . 6 | فصول . 7 | صدر . 8 | نصيب . 9 | نصاب . 10 |

Drill 5. Read:

| | | | |
|------|-------|------|------|
| بصر | قصد | فصل | نصيب |
| نصار | نصارق | يصرف | قصيد |

Drill 6. Compare the final joined shape of **ص** with the other shapes, then circle words including the last shape.

| |
|---------|
| ص : باص |
| ص : صان |
| ص : فصل |
| ص : رقص |
| |

Independent

Joined to following letter.

Joined on both sides

Final joined

2 . نص صيني
4 . نرقص في قصر

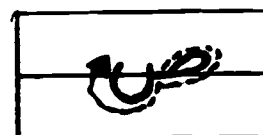
1 . وصل صابر
3 . صدرت قصص

Drill 7. Read:

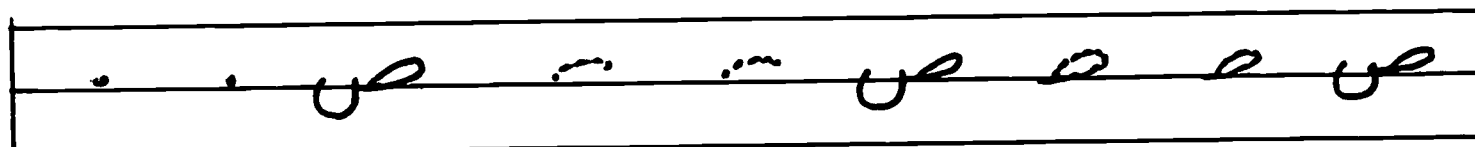
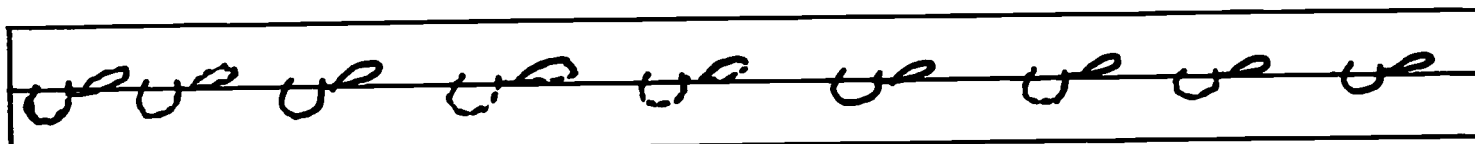
| | | | |
|-------|------|------|-------|
| نصوص | نص | رابع | رقص |
| صلصال | ناقص | قصص | نقصان |

C. Writing

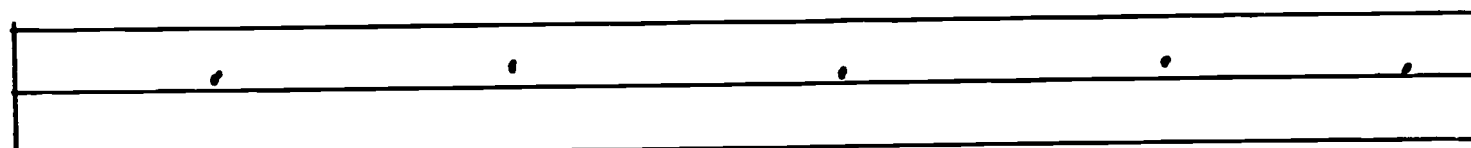
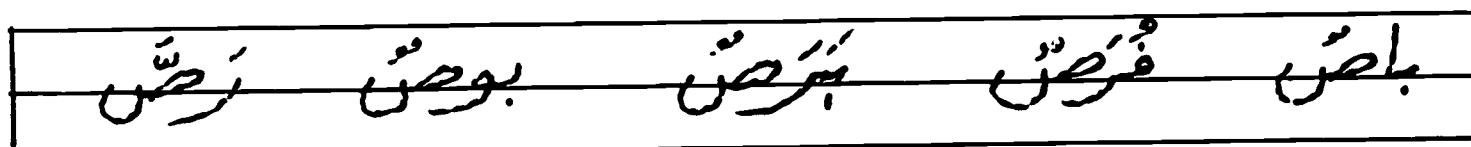
Drill 1. **ص** is written in one movement. Unlike the loops of **و** and **ف** which are small and circular, the loop of **ص** is bigger and more open.



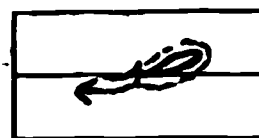
Independent



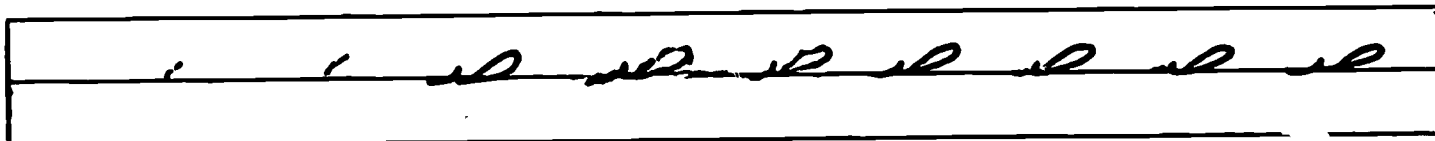
Drill 2. Practice the following.



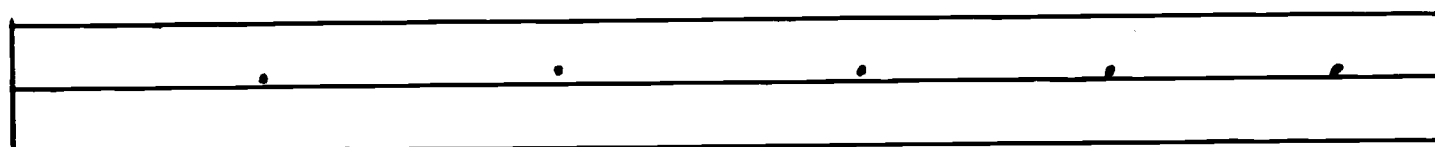
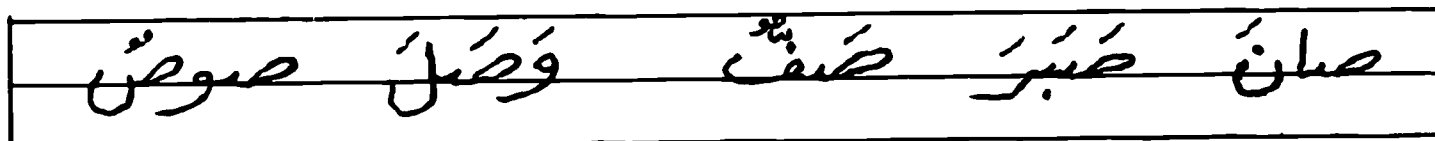
Drill 3. The characteristic part of **ص** is used when it is joined to a following letter. Remember to add the "tooth" before you join **و** to the following letter. See model below.



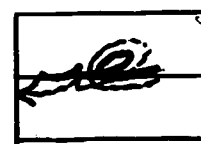
Joined to following letter.



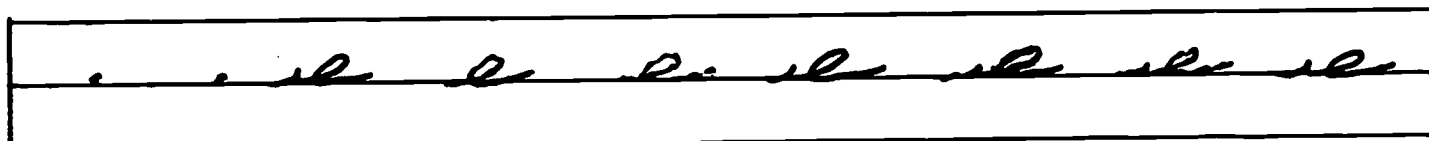
Drill 4. Trace over and then copy.



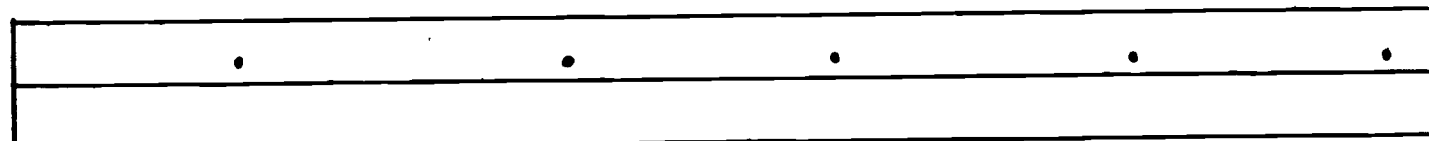
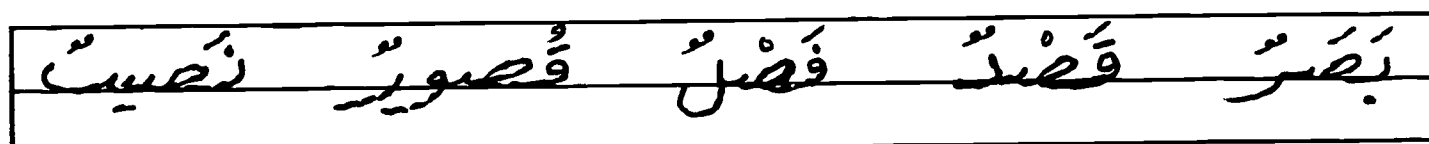
Drill 5. When joined to preceding and following letters, the shape of **ص** is like its shape when joined to a following letter, except that it is joined to the preceding letter by a line coming from under it.



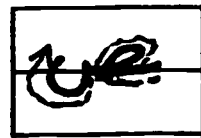
Joined on both sides.



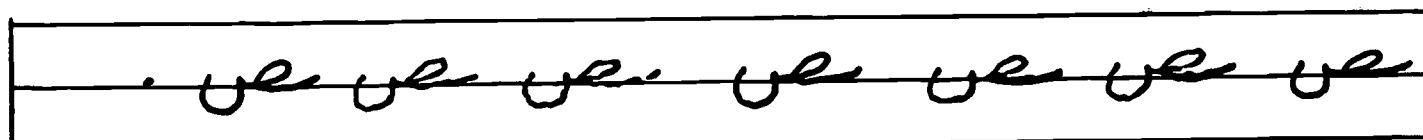
Drill 6. Practice:



Drill 7. Again, the final joined shape of **ص** is connected to the preceding letter by a line coming from under it as indicated above.



Final joined



Drill 8. Pronounce the following as you write them.

تَرْفِصْ نَصْ نَقِصْ نَقِصْ قِصْ

.

Drill 9. Practice all the shapes of ص .

بَوْصْ صَدِيقْ صَالِمٌ نُصُوصٌ نَرْقُصْ

.

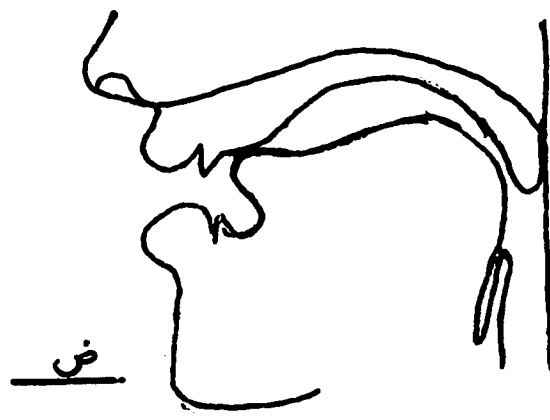
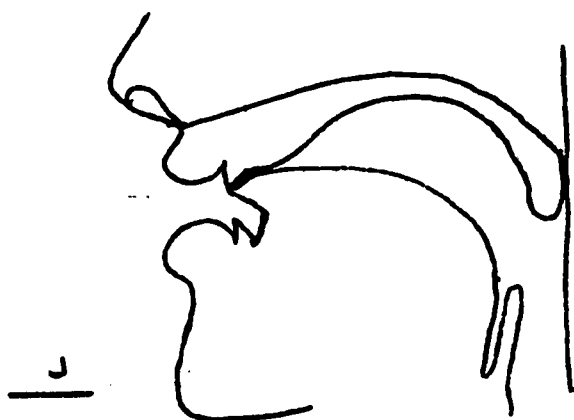
2. The letter ض d

A. Pronunciation

Section 1 treated the two Arabic s's: the front س s and the velarized ص s. Arabic likewise has two d's: a front د d, like English d, and a velarized د ض called daad, where the whole middle of the tongue covers the roof of the mouth.

As in the case of س and ص, the Arabic-speaker hears the vowels in the English words "Dan" and "Don" as variants of 'aa, but considers the d's different; he would spell these two names phonetically دان daan and ضان daan respectively, reflecting the backness of the vowel and consonant in "Don".

Before starting the drills, remember that د, like س, is a front consonant which requires a front pronunciation of adjacent vowels, whereas ض like ص is a velarized consonant (a d pronounced with the quality of the vowel in "good") and thus requires a back pronunciation of adjacent vowels. (See illustration.)



Drill 1. (On tape) Listening.

Drill 2. (On tape) Imitation.

Drill 3. (On tape) Identification. Check the block that corresponds to the word which includes the sound ض .

| 2 | 1 | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | , 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 4 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 6 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 7 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 8 |

Drill 4. (On tape) Identification. If the word read contains ج , write this letter in the block given; otherwise, leave the block blank.

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | . 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | . 2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | . 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | . 4 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | . 5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | . 6 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | . 7 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | . 8 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | . 9 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | . 10 |

Technical Summary:*

- د d voiced dental stop
 ض d voiced velarized alveolar stop

B. Reading

Drill 1. The letter ض daad is identical to ص plus a dot. Give the names of the following:

| |
|---|
| ض |
| |

Independent

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ا | ب | ت | ث | د | ذ | ر |
| ز | س | ش | ص | ض | ف | ق |
| ك | ل | ن | و | ي | | |

Since the dot is the only difference between ص and ض we will not introduce the various forms of ض individually as we did with ص. Instead you will be given two charts, one including all the shapes of ص and the other including those of ض. Study these charts carefully, then do the drills that follow.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|-----|
| ض | ض | ؛ | باض |
| ض | ض | ؛ | ضان |
| ض | ض | ؛ | فضل |
| ض | ض | ؛ | رفض |
| | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|-----|
| ص | ص | ؛ | باص |
| ص | ص | ؛ | صان |
| ص | ص | ؛ | فصل |
| ص | ص | ؛ | رفض |
| | | | |

Independent

Joined to following letter

Joined on both sides

Final joined

Drill 2. Circle the words below that contain ض.

1. ضَرَبَ . 2. صَوْتُ . 3. نَبَضَ . 4. رَصاصُ .
5. رَضُوْضُ . 6. باصِي . 7. رِياضُ . 8. صَانُ .
9. يَضْرِبُ قَصْرِي . 10. ضَيْفَنِي صَادِقُ .
11. صَدِيقُ رِياضِ . 12. قِصَصُ رَاضِي .
13. صَبْرِي ضَرِيرُ . 14. صَادُ وَضادُ .

*Some Arabs pronounce ض d as ḍ, a voiced velarized alveolar flat fricative. This is the same pronunciation as for ظ, which will be dealt with in the following unit.

Drill 3. Read:

نَابِضٌ

يَصُولُ

رُضُوذٌ

صَوْرٌ

رِيَاضٌ

فُضُولٌ

فُضُولٌ

دَرْبٌ

ضَيْفٌ

قَاضِي

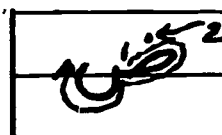
نَقْضٌ

صَادِقٌ

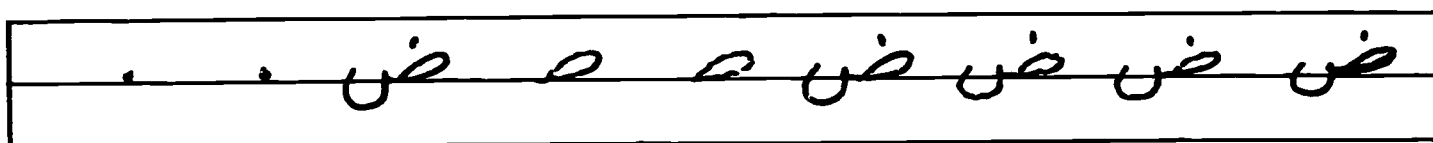
بَيْضٌ

C. Writing

Drill 1. The letter ض is a connector and is written the same way as ص plus a dot, which is added after the completion of ص. Practice the model below.

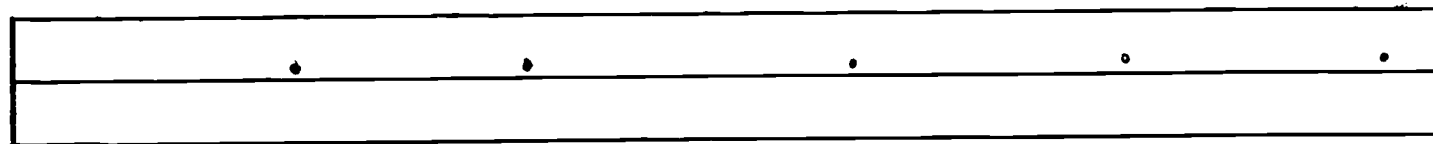
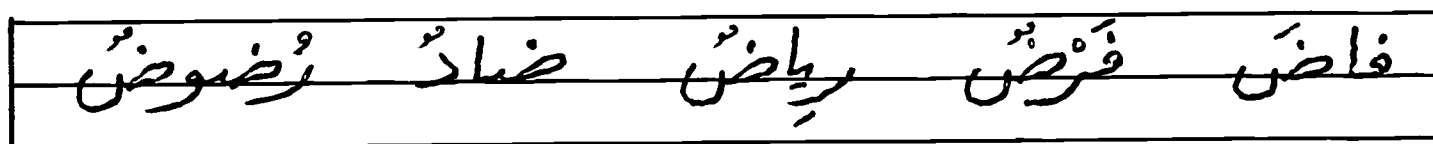


Independent

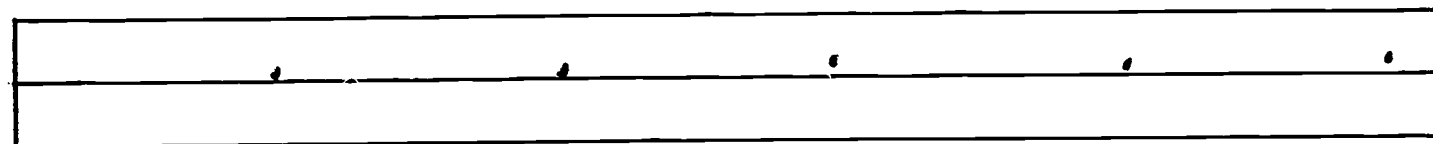
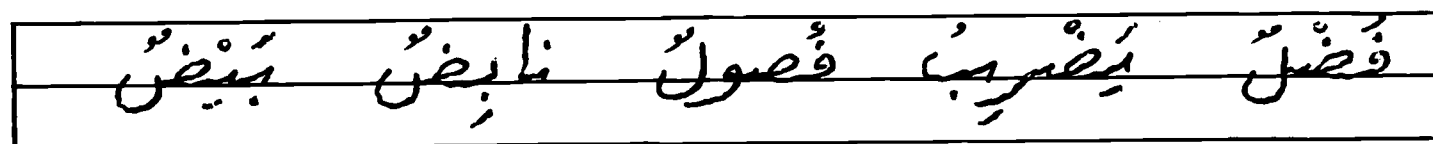


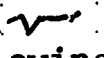

In Section 1 of this unit you were given some instructions with each writing drill in order to help you make the correct letter in all its various shapes. In this section, you will be simply asked to copy model words and phrases that contain ض, since the instructions given for ص apply here.

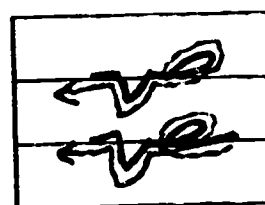
Drill 2. ض : Independent and joined to following letter.



Drill 3. ض : joined on both sides and final joined.



Drill 4. Note that the independent shape of ض and its final joined shape have the variants indicated on the right. The downward slanting stroke added at the end of the letter replaces the dot, as in the case of  and . Practice the following:



Independent
Final joined

فَاضَ قَرَضَ بَيَّضَ نَابِضَ بَيْضَ

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

Drill 5. The following phrases contain both ض and ص in different positions. Pronounce each phrase as you write it.

ضَيْفَنِي رِياضٌ نُصُوصٌ رَاضِي يَنْبِضُ قَلْبُ صَادِقٍ

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

3. Review Drills

Drill 1. (On tape) Listen to the sounds ض , د , ص , س in the following words, then write the appropriate letter (which represents the sound you hear) on the left.

Example:

- ص . 1
 . 2
 . 3
 . 4
 . 5
 . 6
 . 7
 . 8
 . 9
 . 10

Answers

Drill 2. (On tape) Circle the word read to you on the tape.

Review Drill

Drill 1.

- ص . 1
د . 2
ص . 3
ض . 4
س . 5
ض . 6
د . 7
ص . 8
ض . 9
س . 10

1. ضَيْفَنِي رِيَاضُ
2. صَدِيقُ فَضْلٍ
3. نَصٌّ سِيَاسِيٌّ
4. قِصَصُ رَاضِي
5. وَصَلَ صَدِيقِي

Now, indicate whether the phrase read is the same as the phrase written; if it is the same, circle the phrase; if not, circle the X.

- X 6. ضَيْفَنِي رِيَاضُ
X 7. صَدِيقُ رِيَاضٍ
X 8. نَصٌّ سِيَاسِيٌّ
X 9. ضَيْفَنِي نَصَّارُ
X 10. وَصَلَ فَاضِلُ

Drill 3. Read:

| | | | | |
|----------|-----------|------------------------|---------|------------------|
| يَدْرُسُ | ضَيْفَنِي | سَنَوَاتٍ | سَفَرِي | رِيَاضُ |
| صَدِيقُ | ضَيْفُ | شَكَرْتُ | رَاضِي | صَدِيقِي |
| | | يَدْرُسُ فِي بَيْرُوتَ | | صَدِيقُ رِيَاضٍ |
| | | ضَيْفَنِي صَدِيقِي | | شَكَرْتُ رِيَاضَ |

Drill 4. (On tape) Dictation.

Arabic sentences for reading.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Riad is a Lebanese friend. | 1. رِيَاضُ صَدِيقٌ لُبْنَانِيٌّ . |
| 2. He is studying in Beirut. | 2. يَدْرُسُ فِي بَيْرُوتَ . |
| 3. I visited Riad three years ago. | 3. زَرْتُ رِيَاضَ قَبْلَ ثَلَاثِ سَنَوَاتٍ . |
| 4. My friend Riad was hospitable to me. | 4. ضَيْفَنِي صَدِيقِي رِيَاضُ . |
| 5. I thanked Riad before my departure. | 5. شَكَرْتُ رِيَاضَ قَبْلَ سَفَرِي . |

Answers

Vocabulary

Review Drills

Drill 2.

1. رِيَاضُ .
2. صَدِيقُ .
3. سِيَّاسِي .
4. قِصَصُ .
5. وَصَلَ .
6. X .
7. X .
8. نَعَسُ سِيَّاسِي .
9. X .
10. وَصَلَ فَاضِلُ .

Drill 3.

Check tape

Drill 4.

1. فَضِّل .
2. صَفَّ .
3. ضَرَّار .
4. نَصَّار .
5. سَافِرُ فَاضِل .
6. وَصَفَ طَنْظَا .
7. صَدَّرَتْ لُفُوص .

رِيَاضُ
صَدِيقُ
لِبْنَانِي
يَذَرُسُ
فِي
بَيْرُوتُ
زَرْتُ
قَبْلُ
ثَلَاثُ
سَنَوَاتُ
صَفَّ
صَيَّفَنِي
سَفَرُ
سَفَرِي

Riad (boy's name)

friend

Lebanese

he studies, he is studying
in

Beirut

I visited

before, ago

three

years

he acted hospitably toward

he was hospitable to me

departure

my departure

Unit 10

The letter ط t
 The letter ظ .

1. The letter ظ tA. Pronunciation

ت (taa7) and ط (taa7) constitute the third pair of front and velarized consonants. ت is quite like English t; ط however, differs from it in four ways:

1. The tongue is quite tense in the pronunciation of ط t as opposed to ت t.

2. For ط t the back part of the tongue is in position for the vowel of "good", so supplying the velar effect.

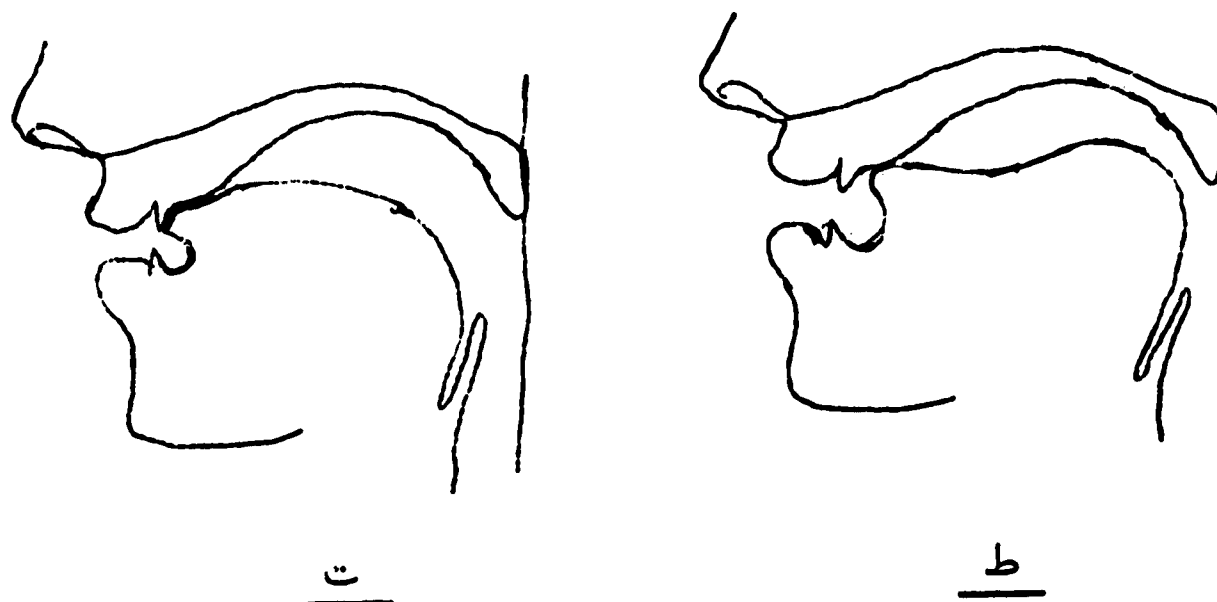
3. ت t and English t are slightly aspirated--that is, pronounced with a little burst of air; ط t, however, is unaspirated.

4. ت takes the fronted pronunciation of adjacent vowels, while ط t is accompanied by the backed variety. Thus, ت taat sound like English "tat" and ط taat sounds like English "tot".

Listen to these differences in the following words:

| | |
|-----|-----|
| طاب | تاب |
| طوب | توب |
| طين | تين |

The following diagram illustrates the differences in tongue shape and tongue placement.



As with the other velarized-plain pairs of consonants, the quality of the adjacent vowels is your clue as to their identity, and your best aid in pronouncing them properly.

Technical Summary

ت t voiceless dental stop

ط t unaspirated voiceless velarized alveolar stop.

Drill 1. (On tape) Listening, and imitation.

Drill 2. (On tape) Identification.. Check the proper block.

Different Same

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 4 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 6 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 7 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 8 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 9 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | .10 |

Answers

Part A.

Drill 2.

Dif. Same

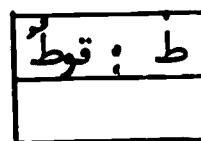
- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 1 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 2 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 3 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 4 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 6 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 7 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 8 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 9 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 10 |

Drill 3. (On tape) Identification. Check the block which corresponds to the word that contains ط .

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 4 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 6 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 7 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 8 |

B. Reading

Drill 1. This is the letter ط .
Circle the same letter below.



Independent

ط ص ط ض ف ط ق م ض ط
ت ط ص ر ف ط ط و ل

Drill 2. Give the names of the following.

ا ب ت ث د ذ ر ز س ش
ص ض ط ف ق ك ل ن و ي

Drill 3. Circle ط in the following words.

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| 1. قوط | 2. باض | 3. سراط | 4. فُرات | 5. شوط |
| 6. بياض | 7. قراط | 8. ثبوط | 9. فرض | 10. ينوط |

Drill 4. Read:

| | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| قوط | توت | شرط | شروط | فُرات |
| ثبوط | قراط | فروض | سراط | نشاط |

Answers

Part A.

Drill 3.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 3 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 4 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 6 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 7 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 8 |

Part B.

Drill 1.

7

Drill 2.

Check tape

Drill 3.

Numbers:

1, 3, 5, 7,
8, and 10.

Drill 4.

Check tape

Drill 5. When joined to a following letter, ط is simply linked to it without change. Compare both independent and joined forms (right), then circle the joined form below.

| |
|---------|
| ط : قوط |
| ط : طن |
| |

Independent

Joined to follow-
ing letter.

- | | | | | |
|----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. طَار | 2. شَرَط | 3. طَلَال | 4. سَاطِي | 5. بِسَاط |
| 6. رَطَل | 7. بَاضَتْ | 8. طَفَر | 9. طَالِب | 10. وَطَنِي |

Drill 6. Read:

| | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| طَاب | طَلَق | رَطَل | طَبِيب | شُرُوط |
| طَالِب | ثُبُوط | طَوِيل | فَاطِن | فَاتِن |

Drill 7. The shape of ط is the same in all positions, being merely linked directly to the preceding or following letter; see box. Circle the words below that contain the last two shapes.

| |
|------------|
| ط : قوط |
| ط : طن |
| ط : نَطَر |
| ط : قِطَاع |
| |

Independent

Joined to a follow-
ing letter

Joined on both sides

Final joined

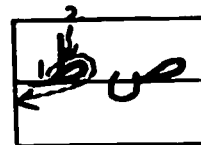
- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|
| 1. قِطَار | 2. سَطْر | 3. بِلَاط | 4. رَبَط |
| 5. وَطْرَاط | 6. قِطَارُ طَنْطَا | 7. فَطُورُ ضَابِطٍ | |

Drill 8. Read:

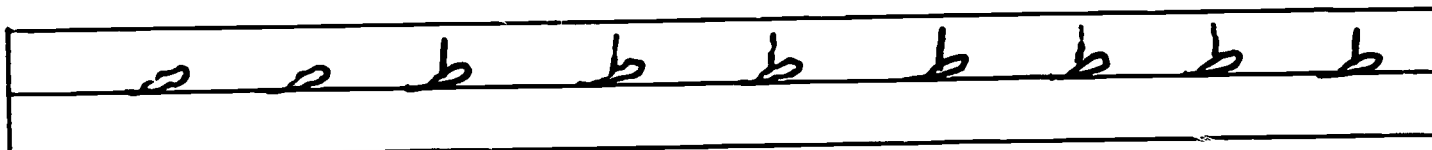
| | | | |
|-----------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| قِطَار | طَرِيق | فَطْر | ضَابِط |
| فَطُورُ طَرُوب | | طَبِيبُ لُطْفِي | |
| قِطَارُ طَنْطَا | | يَطِيرُ طَيْرُ طَلَال | |

C. Writing

Drill 1. The letter ط consists of two parts: ط, which resembles the first part of ص, and ا which is added next, written from top to bottom. Practice the model below.



Independent



Answers

Part B.

Drill 5.

Numbers:
1, 3, 4, 6,
8, 9, and 10.

Drill 6.

Check tape.

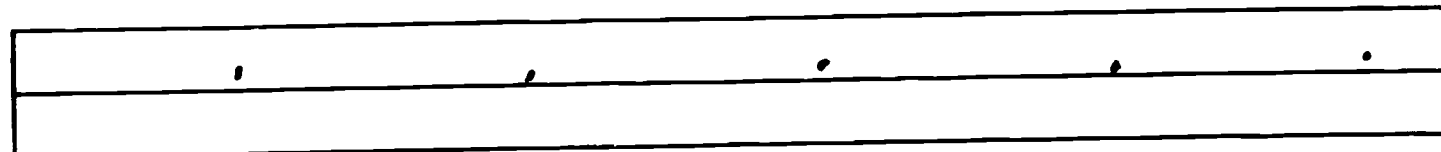
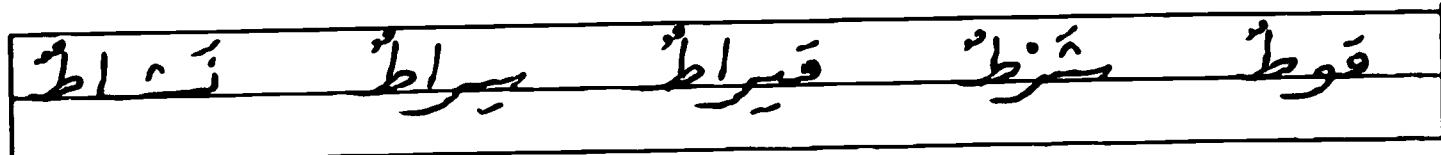
Drill 7.

Numbers:
1, 2, 4, 6,
and 7.

Drill 8.

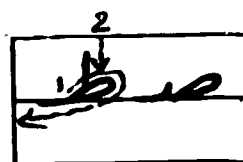
Check tape.

Drill 2. Trace over and then copy the following.



Like **ص**, the letter **ط** is a connector.

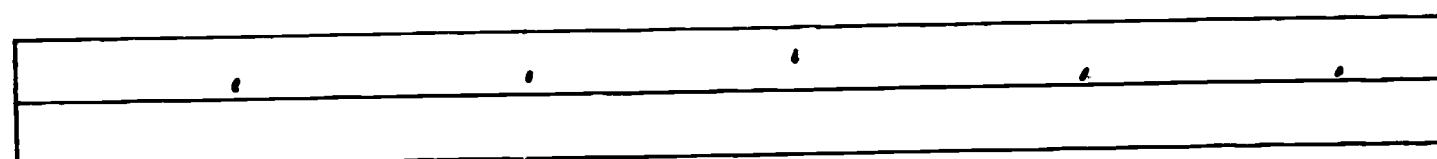
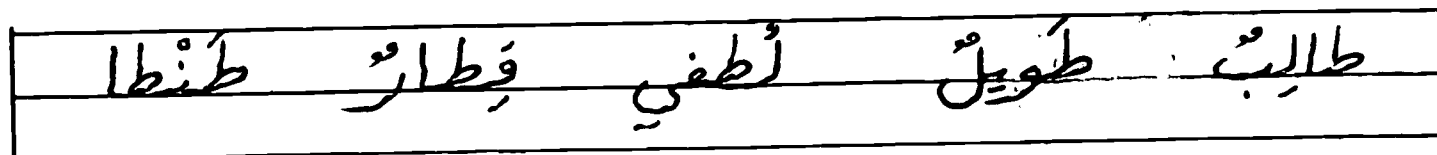
Note that **ص** when joined to a following letter must have a tooth **ص**, whereas **ط** must not.



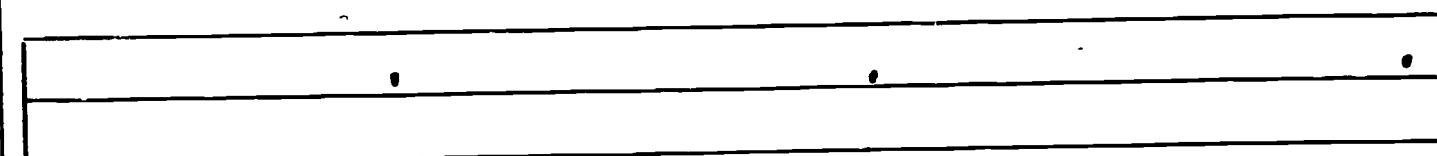
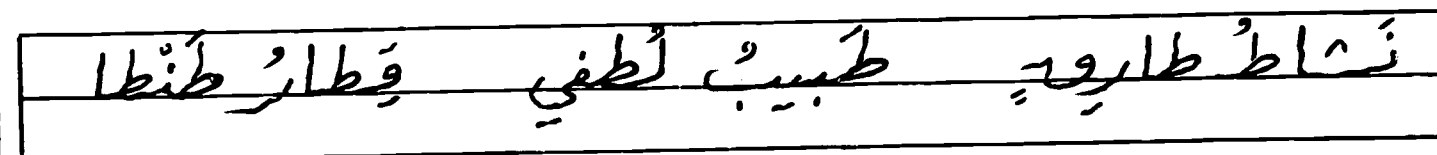
Joined to following letter

There is no need to give instructions for connecting **ط** with preceding and following letters. The same instructions given for **ص** apply here, except for the tooth (ـ) which is added to **ص** but not to **ط**. The following two drills are given for practice.

Drill 3. This drill includes the forms of **ط** when joined to a following letter and when joined in both directions. Trace over the model line, then copy it below.



Drill 4. This drill reviews all the shapes of **ط**.



1. The letter ظ

A. Pronunciation

The letters ج (jaal) and ظ (jaad) represent the last set of plain/velarized consonants. ج is the same as th in English "this, they." This th is a front consonant; Arabic ث and English "that" sound the same. On the other hand, ظ is the back variety of ج; in pronouncing ظ the tongue is further back in the mouth than for ج, and the back part of the tongue is in the same position as for the vowel in "good". The muscles are held tense as in the case of the other velarized consonants. Again, if you pronounce the vowels correctly your consonants will be understood.

Drill 1. (On tape) a. Listening.

b. Imitation.

One final comment on the velarized consonants is that they affect not only adjacent vowels, but other consonants as well. That is, a velarized consonant requires the back pronunciation of vowels and also transforms plain consonants to velarized. Thus the word صَوْتٌ "voice" is pronounced sawt; سَوْطٌ "whip" is also pronounced sawt; وَسْطٌ "middle" is pronounced wasat; صَادٌ (the letter ص) and ضَادٌ (the letter ض) are pronounced saad and zaad respectively; and so forth.

Technical Summary

ج voiced interdental flat fricative

ظ voiced velarized alveolar flat fricative*

Drill 2. (On tape) Identification. Check the block which corresponds to the word that contains ظ.

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 4 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 6 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 7 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 8 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 9 |

* Some Arabs pronounce ظ as z, a voiced velarized alveolar sibilant.

Answers

Part A.

Drill 2.

- | | | |
|----|----|-----|
| XX | | . 1 |
| XX | | . 2 |
| | XX | . 3 |
| XX | | . 4 |
| | XX | . 5 |
| | XX | . 6 |
| XX | | . 7 |
| XX | | . 8 |
| | XX | . 9 |

Drill 3. (On tape) Listen to each of the following words; if the word contains the sound **ز** write the letter **ز** in the block provided, but if it contains the sound **ظ** leave the block blank.

- | | |
|--|------|
| | . 1 |
| | . 2 |
| | . 3 |
| | . 4 |
| | . 5 |
| | . 6 |
| | . 7 |
| | . 8 |
| | . 9 |
| | . 10 |

B. Reading

Drill 1. The letter **ظ** ^{aa?} is made of the letter **ط** plus a dot. Give the names of the following.

| |
|----------|
| ظ : قوْظ |
| |

Independent

ا ب ت ث د ذ ر ز س ش
ص ض ط **ظ** ف ك ل ن و ي

ظ has four shapes which are exactly like those of **ط** except for the dot above. Study the following charts, then do the drills.

| ظ |
|-----------|
| ظ : قوْظ |
| ظ : ظَنْ |
| ظ : نَظَر |
| ظ : فَظ |
| |

| ط |
|-----------|
| ط : قوْط |
| ط : طَنْ |
| ط : نَظَر |
| ط : فَظ |
| |

Independent

Joined to a following letter

Joined on both sides

Final joined

Drill 2. Circle the words which contain the independent shape of **ظ** as well as the shape joined to a following letter.

1. بوْظ 2. ظَرْف 3. قِيراْط 4. ناْظِر 5. قِطار
6. ظَل 7. قاْظ 8. طاْرق 9. ظَفَر

Answers

Part A.

Drill 3.

- ☐ . 1
☐ . 2
☐ . 3
☐ . 4
☐ . 5
☐ . 6
☐ . 7
☐ . 8
☐ . 9
☐ . 10

Part B.

Drill 1.

Check tape

Drill 2.

Independent: 1, 3,

Joined to following letter: 2, 4, 6, 9.

Drill 3. Read:

بَوَظٌ نَظَرٌ ظَنٌّ قَوَظٌ
 ظُرُوفٌ نَظَاطٌ ظَافِرٌ نَظُورٌ

Drill 4. Circle the words below which include the shape of ظ joined on both sides and its final joined shape.

1. نَظَرٌ 2. فَظٌ 3. ظَلِيلٌ 4. نَظِيرٌ
 5. طَرِيقٌ نَظِيفٌ 6. ظَافِرٌ يَظِظُ


Drill 5. Read:

ظَانٌ يَظِظُ تَظَلَّلُ تَظْفِيفُ
 ظَافِرٌ طَوِيلٌ نَظَرَ فِي نَظُورٍ

C. Writing


ظ , like ط , is a connector and has four shapes which are written like those of ط except for the dot. See charts on p. 123.

The following drills provide you with practice of the various shapes of ظ .

Drill 1.  : Independent.

بَوَظٌ قَوَظٌ سَاطٌ قَرَظٌ

Independent shapes of Za for practice.

Drill 2.  : Joined to following letter.

ظَنٌّ ظَفَرٌ ظَافِرٌ ظَرِيفٌ ظِلَالٌ

Joined shapes of Za for practice.

Answers

Part B.

Drill 3.

Check tape

Drill 4.

1, 4,

5

(final
joined)

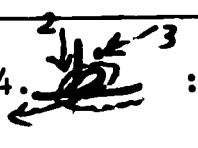
2, 6

Drill 5.

Check tape

Drill 3.  : Joined on both sides.

نَظَرَ يَظْفَرُ نَظِيفٌ فُظَاظٌ رَظَائِلَ

Drill 4.  : Final joined.

فُظٌّ بَظٌّ يَعْظُّ نَارِظٌ نَافِظٌ

3. Review Drills

Drill 1. (On tape) Listen to the sounds ت , ط , ز , ظ in the following words, then write the letter that represents the sound you hear in the appropriate column below.

| ظ | ز | ط | ت |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

. 1

. 2

. 3

. 4

. 5

. 6

. 7

. 8

. 9

. 10

Answers
Review Drills
Drill 1.

| ت | ط | ز | ظ |
|----|----|----|----|
| | | XX | |
| | XX | | |
| XX | | | |
| | | XX | |
| | | | XX |
| | XX | | |
| XX | | | |
| | | XX | |
| XX | | | |
| | | XX | |

Drill 2. (On tape) If what is read corresponds to what is written, circle the latter; if it does not, circle the check mark:

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| X | 1. كِتَابُ طَالِبٍ |
| X | 2. طَبِيبٌ لُطْفِي |
| X | 3. ظَافِرٌ ضَافِطٌ |
| X | 4. فَطُورٌ ضَافِطٌ |
| X | 5. رَطْلٌ بَطَاطَا |
| X | 6. نَظَرٌ فِي نَظُورٍ |
| X | 7. ظَافِرٌ فِي طَنْطَا |

Drill 3. Read:

| | | | |
|---------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|
| لُطْفِي | وَطْنِي | ضَافِطٌ | طَالِبٌ |
| قِطَارٌ | طَبِيبٌ | طَوِيلٌ | ظَافِرٌ |
| | ضَافِطٌ وَطْنِي | | طَبِيبٌ لُطْفِي |

Drill 4. True or False.

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| F | T |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- The letters ط and ظ have identical shapes; the only difference between them is the dot.
- The letters ط, ض, ص, and ظ are all connectors.
- When connected to a following letter, ض and ص behave like ط and ظ.
- The dot of ظ is added after the stroke of ا.
- The strokes of both ط and ظ are written from bottom to top.

Arabic sentences for reading.

- Lutfi's doctor arrived.
- Riad is a tall student.
- Dhafir is a patriotic officer.
- Dhafir traveled by train.

1. وَصَلَ طَبِيبٌ لُطْفِي.
2. رِيَاذٌ طَالِبٌ طَوِيلٌ.
3. ظَافِرٌ ضَافِطٌ وَطْنِي.
4. سَافَرَ ظَافِرٌ فِي قِطَارٍ.

Answers

Vocabulary

Review Drills

Drill 2.

- X .1
 .2
 X .3
 X .4
 رَطْلٌ بِطاطا .5
 نَظَرَ فِي نَظُورٍ .6

| | |
|-----------|--------------------|
| وَصَلَ | he arrived |
| طَبِيبٌ | doctor |
| لُطْفِي | Lutfi (boy's name) |
| طَالِبٌ | student |
| طَوِيلٌ | tall |
| ظَافِرٌ | Dhafir |
| ضَابِطٌ | officer |
| وَطَنِيٌّ | patriotic |
| فِي | in |
| قِطَارٌ | train |

Drill 3.

Check tape

Drill 4.

False True

- ☐ ☒ . 1
☐ ☒ . 2
☒ ☐ . 3
☐ ☒ . 4
☒ ☐ . 5

Drill 5.

1. قِطَارٌ
 2. نَظِيفٌ
 3. شَاطِرٌ
 4. طَارَ وَطَوَّأَ
 5. طَالِبٌ وَطَنِيٌّ

Unit 11

The letter م m
 The letter ه h
 Taa? marbuuta ة -at-

1. The letter م mA. Pronunciation

The consonant م miim is pronounced like English m in "man, hammer, ram". It may be pronounced double, as in رَمَانُ rummaan.

B. Reading

Drill 1. This is the letter م miim in its independent shape. Underline the same letter in the following.

| | |
|---|-------|
| م | دَامَ |
| | |

Independent

1. دَامَ . 2. نَامَ . 3. فَاقَ . 4. لَامَ . 5. يَوْمَ . 6. قَافَ . 7. كَلَامَ . 8. نِظَامَ . 9. قَالَ . 10. قَادِمَ

Drill 2. Give the names of the following.

ا ب ت ث د ذ ر ز
 س ش ص ض ط ظ ف ق
 ك ل م ن و ي

Drill 3. Read:

دَامَ لَامَ يَوْمَ سَلَامَ كَلَامَ
 نِظَامَ قَدَمَ يَقُومُ قَادِمَ

Drill 4. The loop of the letter م is the part of the letter that is used when م is connected to a following letter. Read:

| | |
|---|-------|
| م | دَامَ |
| م | مَاتَ |
| | |

Independent

Joined to following letter

مَاتَ مَنْ رَمَنْ مَكَانَ مَدْرَسَ
 مَدِيرُ مَرِيضُ نَامَتْ قَامُوسُ ثَامِنُ

Answers

Part B.

Drill 1.

Numbers:

1, 2, 4, 5,
7, 8, and 10.

Drill 2.

Check tape

Drill 3.

Check tape

Drill 4.

Check tape

Drill 5. When joined on both sides, **ف** is joined to the preceding letter with a line that descends from above; note in the illustration in the box that the preceding letter or letters are written above the line in anticipation of the line descending to connect with **ف**. Underline in the following the shape of **ف** joined on both sides.

| | | |
|---|---|--------|
| ف | : | دَامَ |
| ف | : | مَاتَ |
| ف | : | ثَمَنُ |
| | | |

Independent

Joined to following letter.

Joined on both sides.

1. ثَمَنُ 2. يَمُوتُ 3. مُسْتَشْرِقُ 4. سِينَمَا 5. سَمِيرُ
6. قَدَّمَ 7. رَمَاشُ 8. مُقَدِّسُ 9. تَمْرِينُ 10. تَمَثَّالُ

Drill 6. Read:

ثَمَنُ لَمَّا مَاتَ تَمْرِينُ تَمْرُ
سِينَمَا نَمَلُ قَمَرُ ثَمَانِ سَمِيرُ

Drill 7. When it occurs final joined, **ف** is connected to a preceding letter from above. Note that the full form of **ف** is used here. Circle the words including the final joined forms only.

| | | |
|---|---|--------|
| ف | : | دَامَ |
| ف | : | مَاتَ |
| ف | : | ثَمَنُ |
| ف | : | كَمْ |
| | | |

Independent

Joined to following letter.

Joined on both sides.

Final joined.

1. قَلَمٌ مَكْرَمٌ 2. تَمَثَّالٌ وَلِيمٌ
3. مَرَّةً وَسَلَامٌ 4. فَلَمٌ كَامِلٌ
5. سَلِيمٌ مَفْكُرٌ 6. كَمْ ثَمَنُ قَلَمِكَ

Drill 8. Read:

قَلَمٌ قَلَمٌ سَلَمٌ سَلِيمٌ
قَلَمٌ سَمِيرٌ فَلَمٌ سَلِيمٌ
مَاتَ كَرِيمٌ فَلَمٌ قَدِيمٌ

Answers

Part B.

Drill 5.

Numbers:
1, 2, 4, 5,
7, 9, and 10.

Drill 6.

Check tape

Drill 7.

- قَلَمٌ . 1
وَلِيمٌ . 2
وَسَلَمٌ . 3
فَلَمٌ . 4
كَمٌ . 5
سَلِيمٌ . 6

Drill 8.

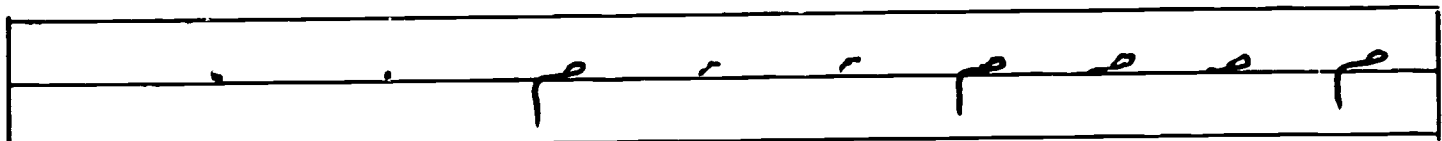
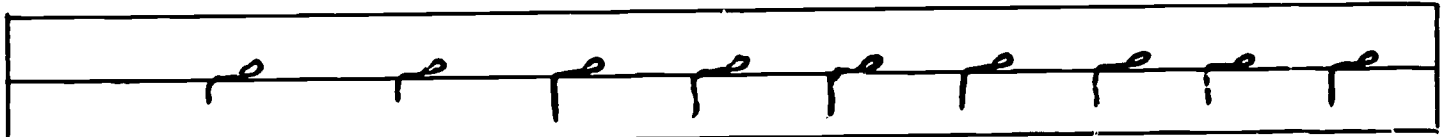
Check tape

C. Writing

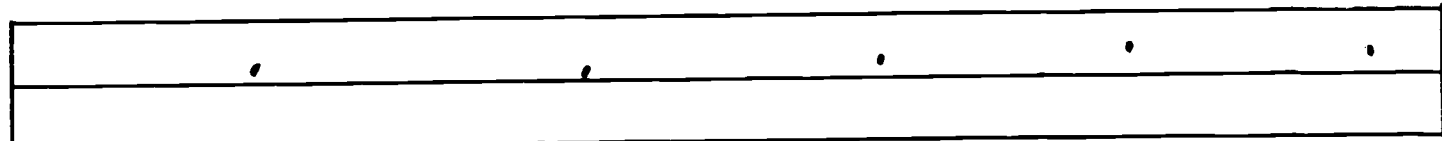
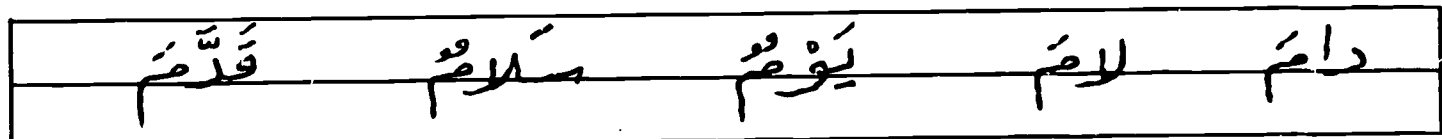
Drill 1. In writing independent م we begin with the loop first, then leftward and downward below the line. Unlike the loop of ف, which is circular and written above the line, the loop of م is on the line, and smaller.



Independent



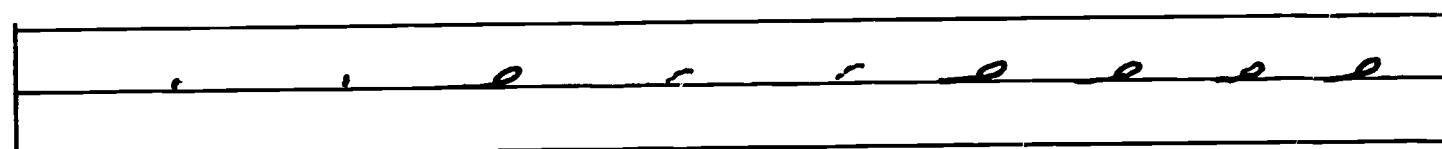
Drill 2. Practice the following.



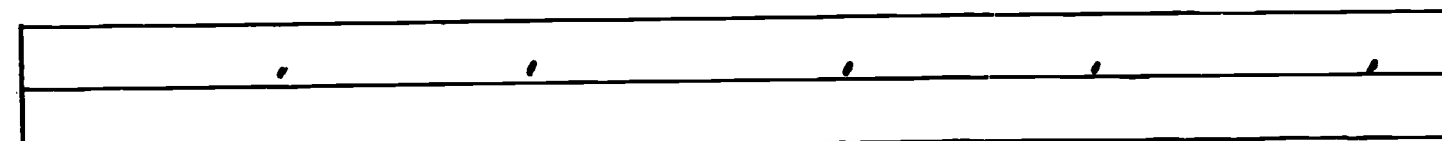
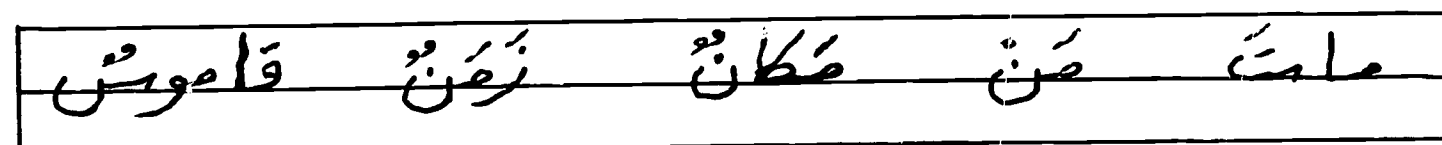
Drill 3. The loop م is the most characteristic part of the letter م, and it alone is used when joined to a following letter.



Joined to following letter.



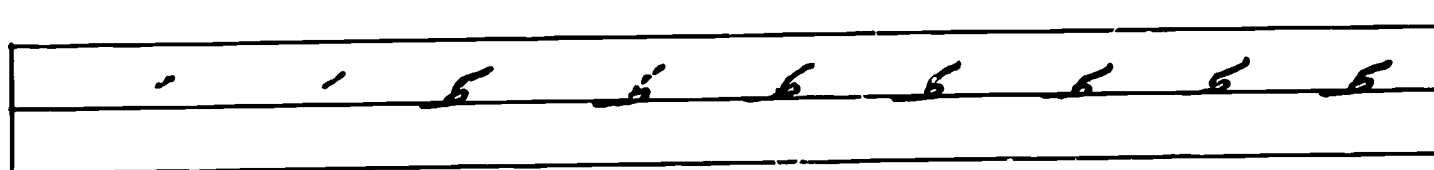
Drill 4. Trace over and then copy the following.



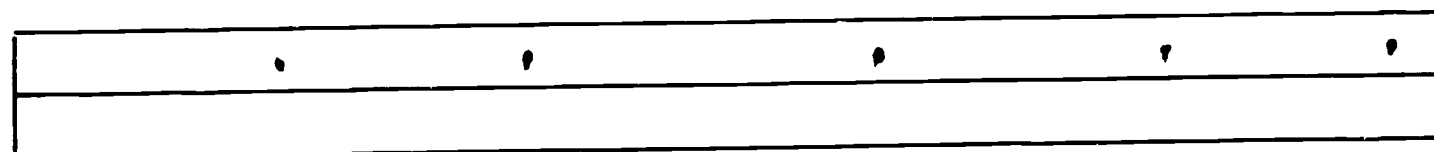
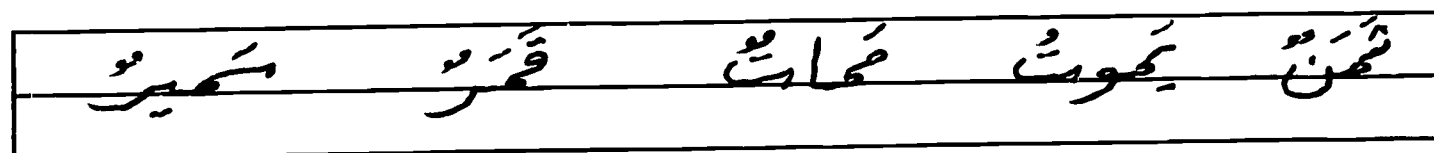
Drill 5. While most letters are joined to a preceding letter on the line, e.g., **يَدٌ**, **تَبٌ**, etc., **م** is joined from above as indicated in the model. Practice the shape of **م** connected on both sides below.



Joined on both sides



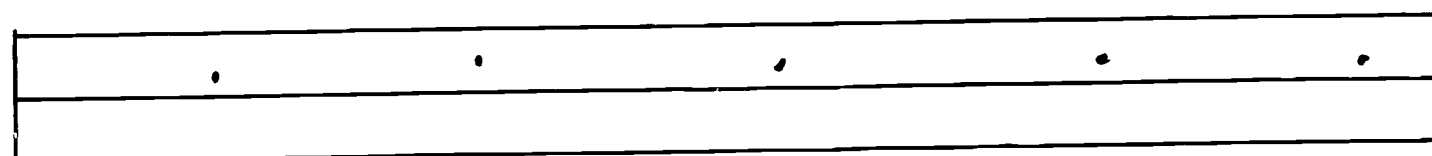
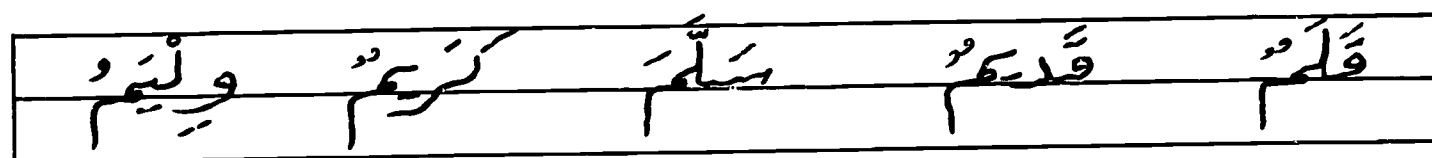
Drill 6. Practice the following.



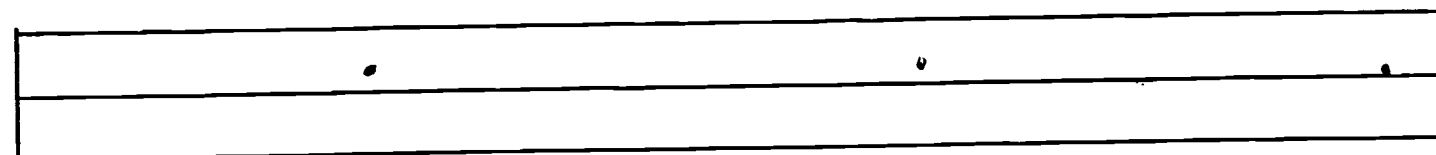
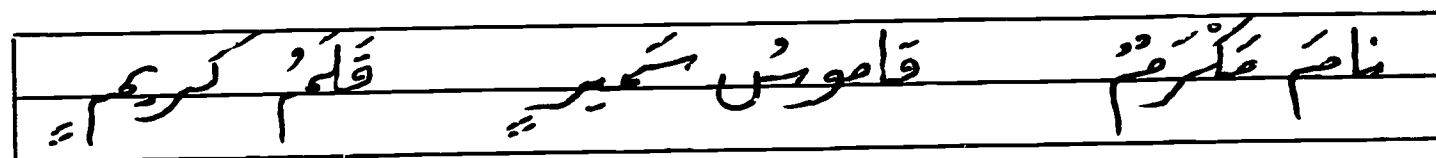
Drill 7. The final joined shape of **م** is similar to the independent shape except for the preceding part which should be raised above the line as in the shape connected on both sides.



Final joined



Drill 8. The following drill contains all shapes of **م**.



2. The letter ه h

A. Pronunciation

Arabic ه (haa?) corresponds to English h as in "hot". There are, however, three important differences. First, Arabic ه h can be pronounced double, as in the following drill.

Drill 1. a. Listening. Note: Words will be read in pause form.

| | |
|----------|-----------------|
| سَهْل | <u>sahhal</u> |
| فَهْم | <u>fahham</u> |
| مَهْد | <u>mahhad</u> |
| جَهْز | <u>jahhaz</u> |
| تَمَهَّل | <u>tamahhal</u> |

| | |
|-------|--------|
| سَهْل | سَهْل |
| فَهْم | فَهْم |
| جَهْز | جَاهِز |

- b. Repetition. In pronouncing double h, be sure to prolong it two or three times as long as you would for English.

Second, while English h can only be pronounced with a following vowel, Arabic ه h may be pronounced before a vowel or a consonant.

Drill 2. a. Listening. Contrast between a vowel and ah هْ.

| | |
|-------|-----------------------------|
| سَهْل | <u>sahl</u> 'easy' |
| نَهْر | <u>nahr</u> 'river' |
| فَهْم | <u>fahm</u> 'understanding' |
| شَهْر | <u>šahr</u> 'month' |

| | |
|------|-------------------------|
| سَال | <u>saal</u> 'it flowed' |
| نَار | <u>naar</u> 'fire' |
| فَم | <u>fam</u> 'mouth' |
| شَر | <u>šarr</u> 'evil' |

- b. Repetition. As an aid in pronouncing h before consonants, pronounce ه double, e.g., سَهْل sahhl. This exaggerated pronunciation is preferable to not pronouncing it at all, and with additional practice you will ultimately achieve a balanced pronunciation of it.

ه h can also come as the last sound of the word, as in the following.

| | |
|----------|------------------------------|
| شَاهُ | <u>saah</u> 'shah' |
| تَاهُ | <u>taah</u> 'he strayed' |
| شِبْهُ | <u>šibh</u> 'resemblance' |
| مِيَاهُ | <u>miyaah</u> 'waters' |
| بَلَدُهُ | <u>baladuh</u> 'his country' |

- b. Repetition. Again, exaggerate ه at first by prolonging it.

The other important difference is that Arabic ه is pronounced more forcefully than is English h; this would seem to be necessary in order to pronounce it double, for example, or at the end of a word. English h seems by comparison more relaxed and less tense, even being dropped by some people in certain words, e.g., "mayhem," "herb," "humor", or being slurred over in expressions like "Let (h)er go!" In pronouncing Arabic ه be sure to articulate it with force, making a special effort to pronounce it as audibly as possible when it is not followed by a vowel.

- Drill 3. (On tape) a. Listen to the difference between English h and Arabic ه in the following similar words.

| <u>Arabic</u> | | <u>English</u> |
|---------------|---------------------|----------------|
| هَاتِ | 'give' | hat |
| هَامٌ | 'important' | ham |
| هَافٌ | 'he became thirsty' | half |
| هَوَلٌ | 'terror' | howl |
| هَمٌّ | 'anxiety' | hum |

- b. Imitation

- Drill 4. (On tape) This drill includes ه before a consonant or at the end of the word. a. Listening.

b. Imitation.

Drill 5. (On tape) Doubled ه . a. Listening. b. Imitation

B. Reading

Drill 1. This independent form ه haa? occurs only word-final or after a non-connector. Give the names of the following.

| |
|---------|
| ه : شاه |
| |

Independent

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ا | ب | ت | ث | د | ذ | ر | ز |
| س | ش | ص | ض | ط | ظ | ف | ق |
| ك | ل | م | ن | ه | و | ي | |

Drill 2. Since English h does not occur in word-final position, be careful to pronounce Arabic ه fully as you read the following words: (read in pause form).

| | | | | |
|------------|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| فَاهُ | شَاهُ | وَلَدُهُ | مِيَاهُ | تَلَاهُ |
| مَرْكَزُهُ | بَلَدُهُ | نَادَاهُ | يَفْوَهِ | رَمَاهُ |

Drill 3. ه takes the shape ه when it is joined to a following letter. Circle this joined shape below.

| |
|---------|
| ه : شاه |
| ه : هات |
| |

Independent

Joined to following letter.

| | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. هُوَ | 2. هِنْدُ | 3. صِبَاهُ | 4. هُنَّ | 5. زَهَبَ |
| 6. وَالِدُهُ | 7. هَلْ | 8. هَيْكَلُ | 9. هِنْرِي | 10. نُرِيدُهُ |

Drill 4. Read:

| | | | |
|--------|----------|-----------|---------|
| هُوَ | هُنَّ | زَهَبَ | هَوَاهُ |
| هِنْدُ | هَنَّاكَ | تُرَاهِنُ | دَهْشَ |

Answers

Part B.

Drill 1.

Check tape

Drill 2.

Check tape

Drill 3.

Numbers:

1, 2, 4, 5,
7, 8, and 9.

Drill 4.

Check tape

Drill 5. When joined in both directions ه has the shape ه , which goes below the line. Circle this shape below.

| | | |
|---|---|--------|
| ه | : | شَاهُ |
| ه | : | هَاتِ |
| ه | : | شَهْرٌ |
| | | |

Independent

Joined to a fol-
lowing letterJoined on both
sides.

1. سَهْلٌ 2. هَارُونُ 3. شَهْرٌ 4. نَهَارُهُ 5. هِلَالٌ
6. مَهْدٌ 7. مَشْهُورٌ 8. لَهْوٌ

Drill 6. Read:

شَهْرٌ ظَهْرٌ وَهْبٌ فَهْمٌ مَشْهُورٌ
مَهَا مَلَاهِي لَهْوٌ طَهْرَانُ مَهْنَدِسٌ

Drill 7. These are the four shapes of ه , in-
cluding the final joined shape ه .
Circle words below that include the
last shape.

| | | |
|---|---|-----------|
| ه | : | شَاهُ |
| ه | : | هَاتِ |
| ه | : | شَهْرٌ |
| ه | : | كِتَابُهُ |
| | | |

Independent

Joined to fol-
lowing letter.Joined on both
sides.

Final joined.

1. كِتَابُهُ قَدِيمٌ 2. سَافِرٌ فِي سَيَّارَتِهِ
3. وَهْبُهُ مُنْهَرًا 4. شَارِبُهُ طَوِيلٌ

Drill 8. Read:

مَدِيرُهُ شَهَادَتُهُ ظَهْرُهَا نَاقَتُهُ
كِتَابُهُ مَشْهُورٌ وَهْبُهُ سَيَّارَتُهُ
شَهَادَتُهُ فِي بَيْتِهِ نَادَاهُ وَضَرْبُهُ

3. ة taaʔ marbuutah

ة is a special way of writing ت t when it is the last letter of certain words. In most cases these words (nouns and adjectives) are feminine singular. It is called taaʔ marbuutah ("tied t"). It is the same in shape as ه but with the addition of two dots; it is always preceded by ه . Listen to the following on the tape.

Answers

Part B.

Drill 5.

Numbers:

1, 3, 4, 6,
7, and 8.

Drill 6.

Check tape

Drill 7.

1. كِتَابُهُ
2. سَيَّارَتُهُ
3. وَهْبُهُ
4. شَارِبُهُ

Drill 8.

Check tape

سَيَّارَةُ سَامِي 'Sami's car'
سَفَارَةُ لُبْنَان 'Lebanon's embassy'
مَدِينَةُ بَيْرُوت 'the city of Beirut'
مَلِكَةُ بَرِيطَانِيَا 'the Queen of Britain'

Drill 1. Read:

شَهَادَةُ كَرِيمٍ
فَتَاةُ لُبْنَان
مَدِينَةُ دِمَشْقَ
مَمْلَكَةُ لِيْبِيَا
فَاكِهَةٌ هَمْدَانُ

The nunation forms of ة are illustrated by:

| | |
|-----------|--------------------------|
| مَدِينَةٌ | <u>madiinatun</u> |
| مَدِينَةٍ | <u>madiinatin</u> 'city' |
| مَدِينَةً | <u>madiinatan</u> |

Note that lam-alif is not used to spell out fatha plus nunation.

The pause form of ة is -a (occasionally -ah for some speakers)
for all possible readings. Illustration:

| | <u>Full form</u> | <u>Pause form</u> |
|-----------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| مَدِينَةٌ | <u>madiinatu</u> | } <u>madiina</u> 'city' |
| مَدِينَةٍ | <u>madiinati</u> | |
| مَدِينَةً | <u>madiinata</u> | |
| مَدِينَةٌ | <u>madiinatun</u> | |
| مَدِينَةٍ | <u>madiinatin</u> | |
| مَدِينَةً | <u>madiinatan</u> | |

Drill 2. Read:

فَتَاةُ لُبْنَان — فَتَاةٌ
مَدِينَةُ طِهْرَان — مَدِينَةٌ
هَنْدَسَةُ هَارُون — هَنْدَسَةٌ
وَالِدَةُ مَشْهُور — وَالِدَةٌ
مَمْلَكَةُ لِيْبِيَا — مَمْلَكَةٌ

Note: Final ة is often written without the two dots, e.g.,

| | | |
|-----------|---|----------------|
| مَدِينَةٌ | } | <u>madiina</u> |
| مَدِينَةٍ | | |

Answers

Part A.

Drill 1.

Check tape

Drill 2.

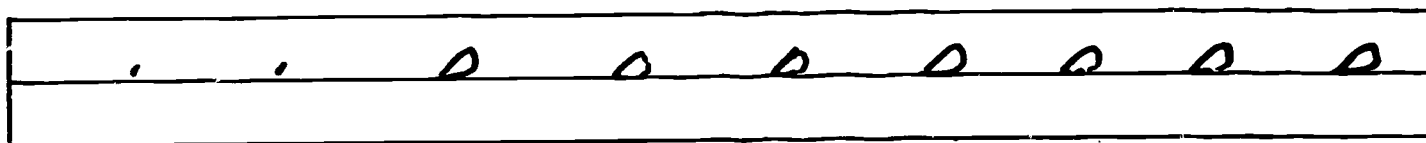
Check tape

C. Writing

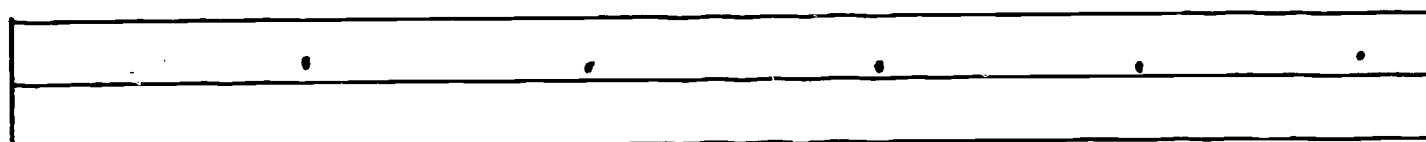
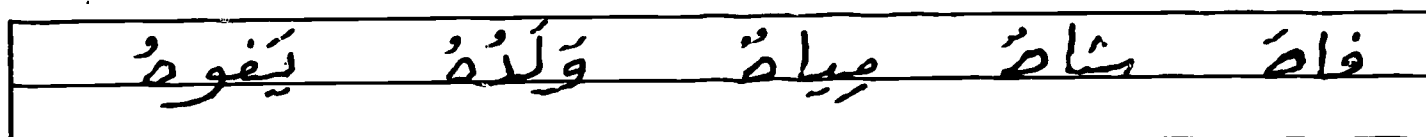
Drill 1. The letter **ﺍ** is more triangular than round, and is written in a clockwise direction. Note that it rests on the line. Practice the model below.



Independent



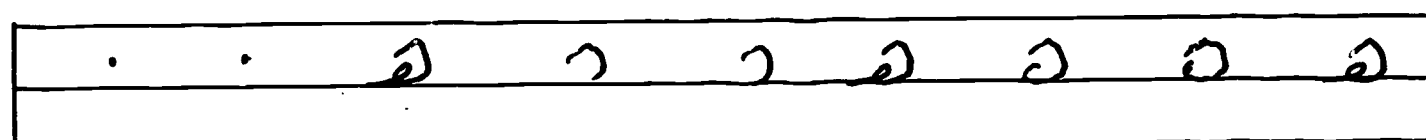
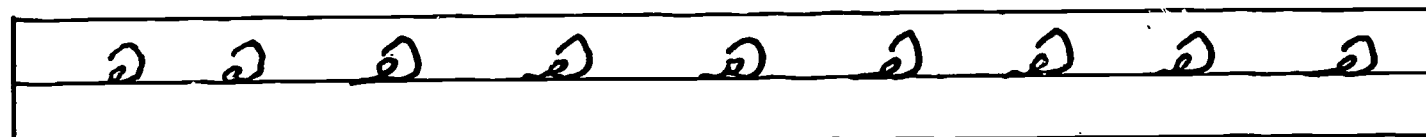
Drill 2. Pronounce the following as you write them.



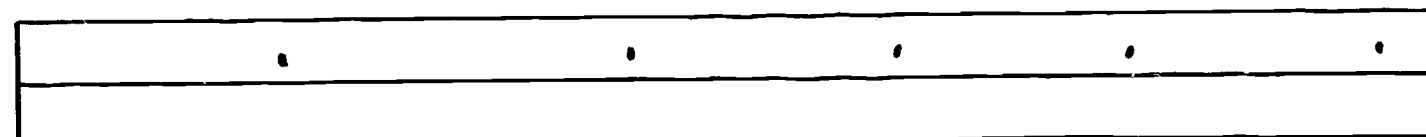
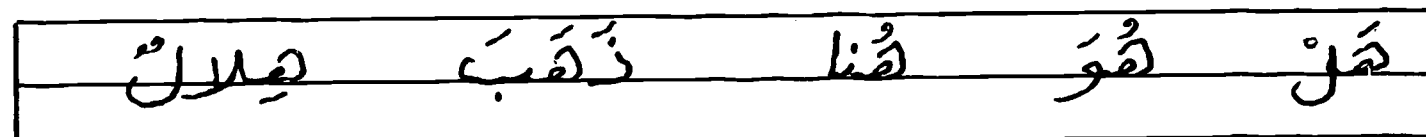
Drill 3. The letter **ﺍ** is a connector. It takes the shape as in the box when connected to a following letter.



Joined to following letter.



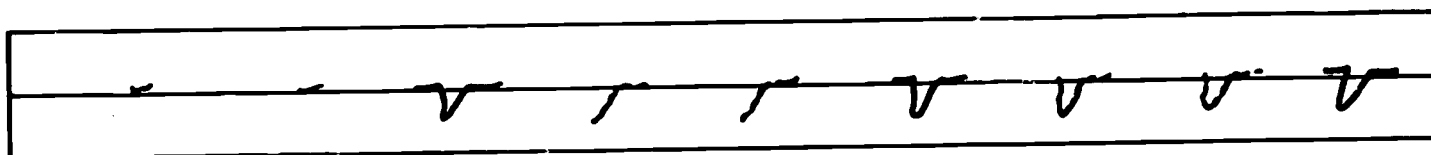
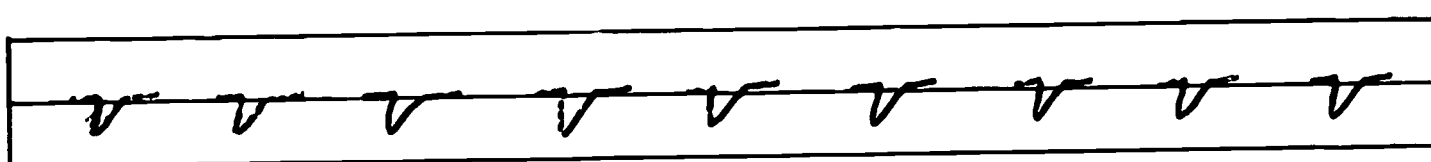
Drill 4. Practice the following.



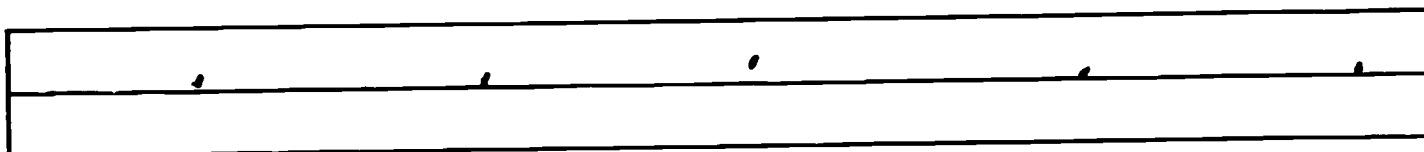
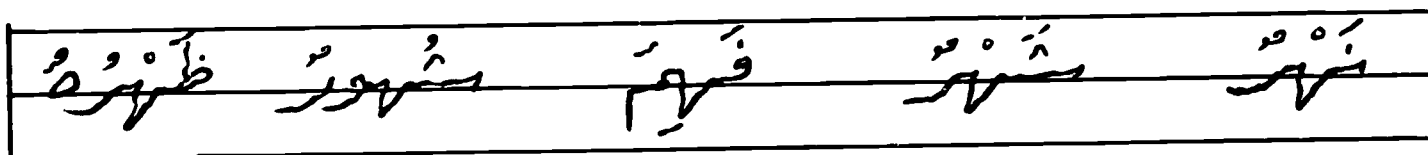
Drill 5. The model shows you how **و** is written when it is joined in both directions. Note that this shape is written below the line.



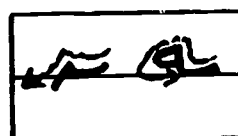
Joined on both sides.



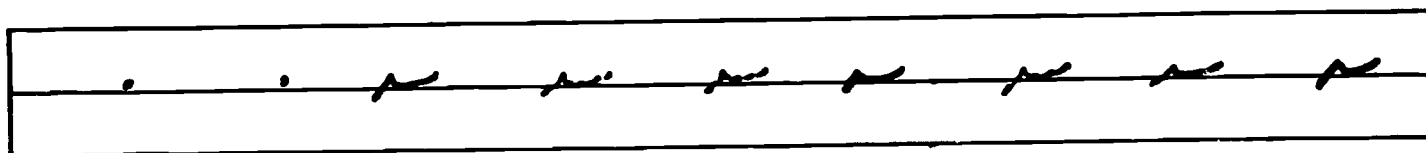
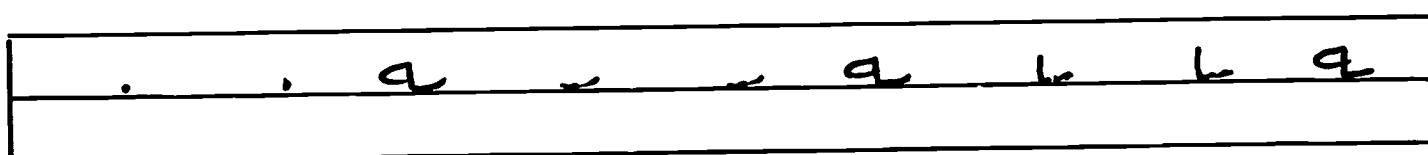
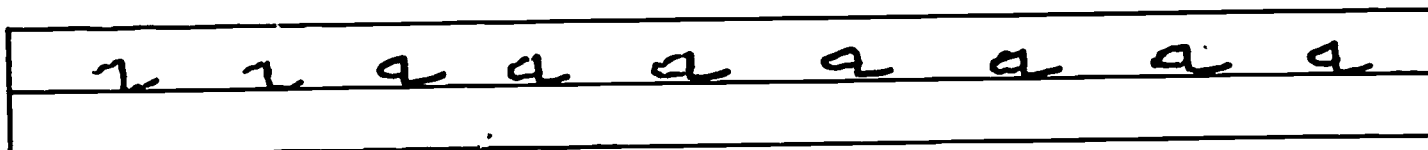
Drill 6. Trace over and then copy.



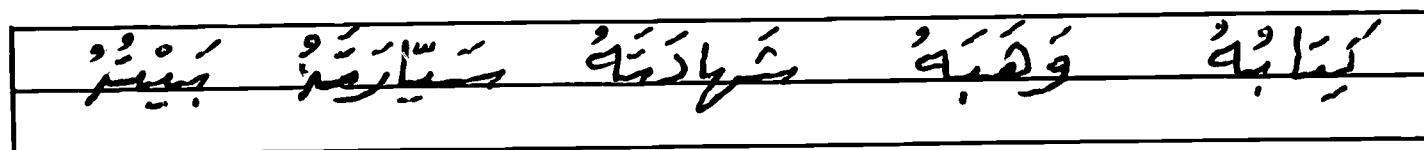
Drill 7. When **و** is final joined it takes the shape **ا** which is similar to the printed shape. The variant **ـ** is also common in handwritten Arabic. Practice both shapes below.



Final joined



Drill 8. Trace and then copy the following.



| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| • | • | • | • | • |
| | | | | |

Drill 9. Say each of the following words aloud as you write them.

| | | |
|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| مَدِيرٌ شَهْوٍ | وَكَبَّةٌ سَيَّارَةٌ | مَدِينَةٌ طِهْرَانُ |
|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| • | • | • |
| | | |

4. Review Drills

Drill 1. True or False.

| True | False |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- Both the letter haaʔ and the sign sukuun have the same shape.
- The shape • only occurs in final position of the word.
- The loops of the letters waaw and miim are written the same.
- When • occurs combined in both directions, the preceding and following letters should be raised above the line.
- The only difference between haaʔ and taaʔ marbuuta is the two dots which are added above the latter.
- These two words have the same pronunciation and meaning,
- The pause form of words ending in taaʔ marbuuta is pronounced. ت .

Answers

Review Drills

Drill 1.

| F | T | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 2 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 3 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 4 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 6 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 7 |

Drill 2. (On tape) If you hear the sound • in the following, circle the number of the word; if you do not hear the sound, circle the check mark on the left.

| | |
|---|-----|
| X | . 1 |
| X | . 2 |
| X | . 3 |
| X | . 4 |
| X | . 5 |
| X | . 6 |
| X | . 7 |
| X | . 8 |
| X | . 9 |
| X | .10 |

Drill 3. (On tape) If what is read is the same as the phrase or sentence written check under "yes"; if not, check under "no".

| No | Yes | |
|-------|-------|----------------------------------|
| _____ | _____ | 1. مَدِينَةُ طَهْرَانِ |
| _____ | _____ | 2. شَهَادَةُ هَنْدَسَةٍ |
| _____ | _____ | 3. هُنَاكَ مَدْرَسَةٌ |
| _____ | _____ | 4. كِتَابُهُ قَدِيمٌ |
| _____ | _____ | 5. زِيَارَةُ صَدِيقَةٍ |
| _____ | _____ | 6. ذَهَبَ لِزِيَارَةِ نَهَادٍ |
| _____ | _____ | 7. زُهَيْرٌ مُهَنْدِسٌ مَشْهُورٌ |
| _____ | _____ | 8. شَرَبْتُ قَهْوَةً تُرْكِيَّةً |

Drill 4. Read:

| | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| ثَانَوِيَّةٌ | مُهَنْدِسٌ | مَدْرَسَةٌ | سَهِيلَةٌ | هُنَاكَ |
| مَشْهُورٌ | طَهْرَانُ | زِيَارَةُ | ذَهَبَ | زُهَيْرٌ |
| | | مَنْ | صَدِيقَتُهُ | مَدِينَةُ |
| | | هُنَاكَ مَدْرَسَةٌ | | مَدِينَةُ طَهْرَانِ |
| | | زُهَيْرٌ مُهَنْدِسٌ مَشْهُورٌ | | لِزِيَارَةِ مَدْرَسَةِ ثَانَوِيَّةٍ |

Answers

Drill 5. (On tape) dictation.

Review Drills

Drill 2.

- (X) . 1
- X . 2
- X . 3
- (X) . 4
- X . 5
- X . 6
- (X) . 7
- X . 8
- X . 9
- (X) . 10

Arabic sentences for reading.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Zuhayr is a famous engineer. | 1 . زُهَيْرٌ مَّهْنَدِسٌ مَشْهُورٌ |
| 2. He went to visit the city of Tehran. | 2 . ذَهَبَ لِرِيزَارَةِ مَدِينَةِ طِهْرَانِ |
| 3. There, he met his girl friend Suhayla. | 3 . قَابَلَ هُنَاكَ صَدِيقَتَهُ سُهَيْلَةَ |
| 4. Suhayla studies in a secondary school. | 4 . تَدْرُسُ سُهَيْلَةُ فِي مَدْرَسَةٍ ثَانَوِيَّةٍ |
| 5. He who endures, overcomes. (Proverb) | 5 . مَنْ صَبَرَ ظَفَرَ |

Drill 3.

No Yes

- XX . 1
- XX . 2
- XX . 3
- XX . 4
- XX . 5
- XX . 6
- XX . 7
- XX . 8

Drill 4.

Check tape

Vocabulary

| | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| زُهَيْرٌ | Zuhayr (boy's name) |
| مُهْنَدِسٌ | engineer |
| مَشْهُورٌ | famous |
| ذَهَبَ | he went |
| لِرِيزَارَةِ | in order to visit |
| مَدِينَةٍ | city |
| طِهْرَانِ | Tehran |
| قَابَلَ | he met |
| هُنَاكَ | there |
| صَدِيقَةٍ | girl friend |
| سُهَيْلَةَ | Suhayla (girl's name) |
| تَدْرُسُ | she studies |
| مَدْرَسَةٍ | school |
| ثَانَوِيَّةٍ | secondary |
| مَنْ | he who, whoever |
| صَبَرَ | he endured |
| ظَفَرَ | he won, overcame |

Answers

Review Drills

Drill 5.

1. شَهَادَةُ هَنْدَسَةٍ
2. شَرِكَةُ خَاهُوم
3. وَزَارَةُ مَرْبِيَةٍ
4. مَرْكَزُ مَسْرِيَّةٍ
5. دَرَسَرَا.

Unit 12

| | | |
|------------|---|---|
| The letter | ج | j |
| The letter | خ | x |
| The letter | ح | h |

1. The letter ج j

A. Pronunciation

The pronunciation of the Arabic letter ج jiim varies over the Arab world, but this does not create a problem because all pronunciations are found in English: j as in "judge", z as in "azure" or s as in "pleasure," and g as in "game". The "judge" pronunciation is found in the Arabian Peninsula, Iraq, the Sudan, most of Egypt and certain rural and desert areas of Syria and Jordan. It is pronounced like s in "pleasure" (or j in French "jour") in the Levant and North Africa. Finally, in Cairo and Alexandria it is usually pronounced like g in English "game", but occasionally like j in "judge". This is not a problem for the Arabs, who in fact, probably usually do not notice the difference. In this course we have chosen the pronunciation j as in "judge". You may also use this value, or that of your teacher if it is different. In any case, you should expect that the letter ج will be pronounced in any of these three ways.

ج may of course be pronounced double regardless of which value it has.

Drill 1. On tape. a. Listening b. Imitation.

B. Reading

Drill 1. This is the independent shape of ج jiim. Give the names of the following: ج : صاج Independent

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ا | ب | ت | ث | ج | د | ذ | ر |
| ز | س | ش | ص | ض | ط | ظ | ف |
| ق | ك | ل | م | ن | ه | و | ي |

Answers

Drill 2. Read:

Drill 1.

Check tape

فُوجُ زَوْجُ فَوْجُ صَاحُ
مُدَّجُ مَدَّجُ نَمُودُجُ شَرْجُ
سِرَاجُ

Drill 3. Notice that ج retains its characteristic part ج when it is joined to a following letter.
Read:

| |
|-----------|
| ج : صَاحُ |
| ج : جَالُ |
| |

Independent

Joined to following letter.

جَالُ جَرَبُ جَهْلُ وَجَدُ جَارِي
جِيلُ رَجُلُ رَجِيمُ مَاجِدُ جَدِيدُ

Drill 4. ج has the shape ج when it is connected to preceding and following letters. Note that this shape is open whereas the first two are closed. Circle the same shape in the following.

| |
|------------|
| ج : صَاحُ |
| ج : جَالُ |
| ج : لَجَمُ |
| |

Independent

Joined to a following letter.

Joined on both sides.

1. لَجَمُ 2. نَجِيبُ 3. مَاجِدُ 4. نَجَتْ 5. دَرَجَةُ
6. سَجَّلَ 7. تِجَارَةٌ 8. جَزَرُ 9. سَفَرَجَلُ 10. شَجَرُ

Drill 5. Read:

لَجَمُ مَاجِدُ تَجِفُّ سَجَّلَ
تِجَارَةٌ نَجَّارُ تَجِدُ شَجَرُ

Drill 6. The final joined shape of ج is similar to the shape joined on both sides plus the tail that goes below the line. Compare this shape with the others, then circle words that contain the same shape.

| |
|------------|
| ج : صَاحُ |
| ج : جَالُ |
| ج : لَجَمُ |
| ج : نَفَجُ |
| |

Independent

Joined to following letter.

Joined on both sides

Final joined

1. نَاتِجٌ كَبِيرُ 2. نَسِيجٌ جَمِيلُ 3. مَطَرٌ وَثَلَجُ
4. مَنَاهِجٌ جَدِيدَةٌ

Answers

Part B.

Drill 2.

Check tape

Drill 3.

Check tape

Drill 4.

Numbers:

1, 2, 4, 6,
7, and 10.

Drill 5.

Check tape

Drill 6.

1. نَاتِجٌ
2. نَسِيْجٌ
3. نَلِجٌ
4. مَنَاهِجٌ

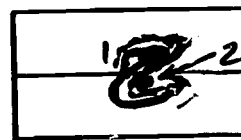
Drill 7. Read:

2. نَلِجٌ كَثِيْرٌ
4. جَرِيْدَةٌ نَجَاتِي

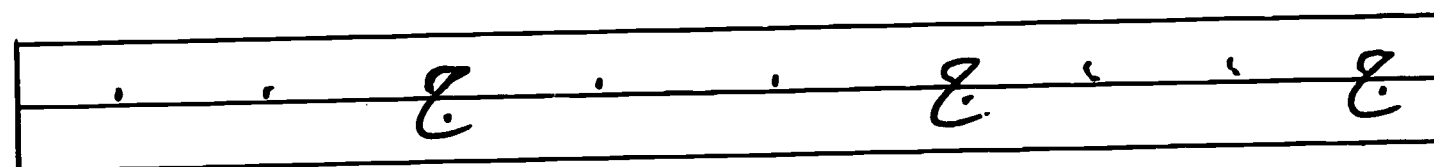
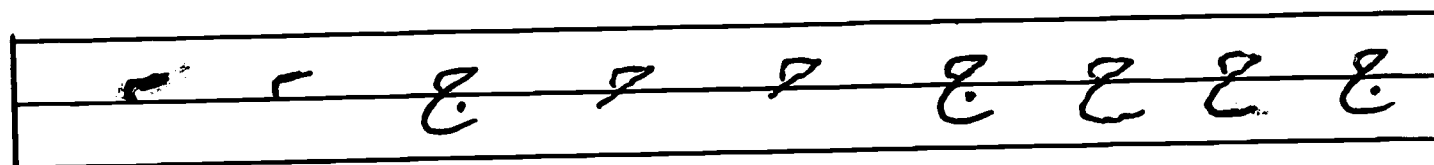
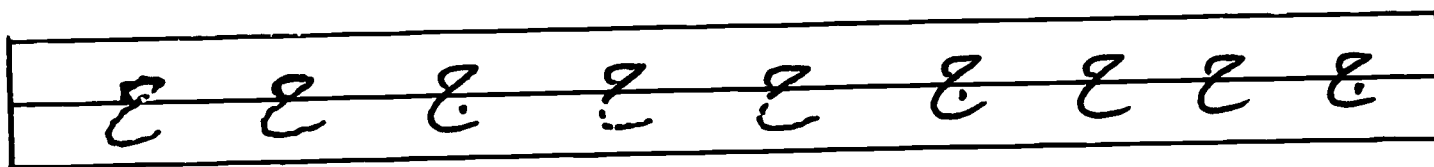
1. نَاتِجٌ جَيِّدٌ
3. مَنَاهِجٌ جَدِيْدَةٌ

C. Writing

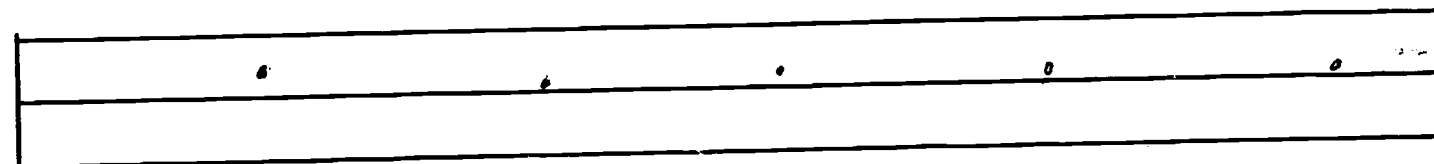
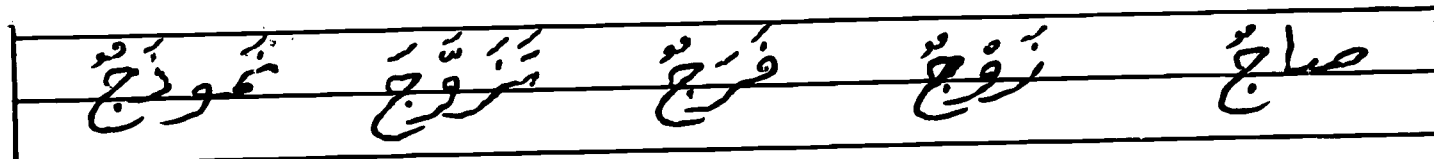
Drill 1. Unlike the characteristic parts of ط , ظ , ض , ص , which are oblong, the characteristic part of ج is rather triangular. Practice the model below.



Independent



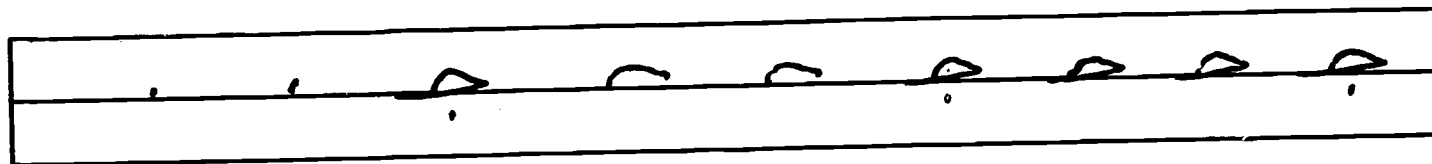
Drill 2. Pronounce each of the following words as you write them.



Drill 3. ج is a connector. When joined to a following letter, the characteristic part ج is used, written almost straight on the line rather than slanting as in the independent shape.



Joined to following letter.



Answers

Part B.

Drill 7.

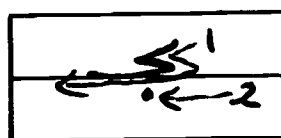
Check tape

Drill 4. Practice the following.

جَالٌ جَوْرَجٌ وَجَدَ جَمِيْلَةٌ جَدِيْدٌ

.....

Drill 5. When joined on both sides, ج looks like an acute angle; it is joined to the preceding letter from above. Note that the preceding letters are written above the line in anticipation of it.



Joined on both sides

.....

Drill 6. Trace and then copy the following.

هَشَجَرٌ نَجِيْبٌ فَنَجَانٌ مَجْلِسٌ نَجْدٌ

.....

Drill 7. This final joined shape starts like the previous shape, but instead of resting on the line it slants down then goes below the line like the independent shape. Like the shape connected on both sides, this shape is also joined to the preceding letter from above. Copy the model below.



Final joined

.....

.....

Drill 8. Practice.

مَلَجٌ نَاجٍ مَنْرَجٌ فَالَجٌ بَرَامَجٌ

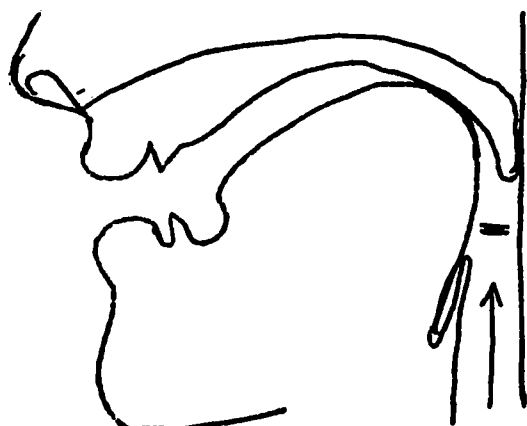
Drill 9. Review of all shapes of ج.

مُؤَدِّجٌ جَدِيدٌ نَجَاتِي جَارِي مَطَرٌ وَنَاجٍ

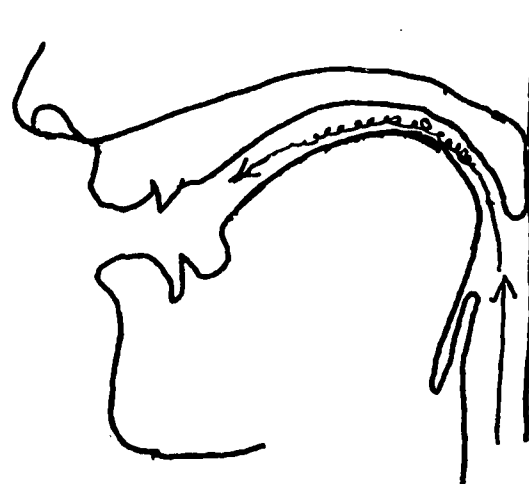
2. The letter خ x.A. Pronunciation

Arabic خ (xaaʔ)x has no English equivalent; it is a voiceless uvular fricative produced by raising up the back of the tongue close to the uvula (the top of the soft palate). The air stream is forced through this constricted passage, so creating the desired fricative noise.

خ differs from k in that k is pronounced by completely blocking the passage of the air stream between the velum and the back of the tongue (see illustration).



ك



خ

You can practice خ by first saying aka several times, then drawing the tongue down from the velum, so creating خ. As a matter of fact, this sound is sometimes heard in English in the name "Bach" and the newly-coined word yech (or yechch). It also is found in many European languages, such as the ch in German ach or Scotch loch, Russian X, etc. Note that Arabic خ x is always a uvular fricative regardless of the following vowel, never becoming palatal as, for example, German ch does after i or e. Some students tend to substitute k for خ; make an effort to remember which words contain خ, and to pronounce it when required.

Technical Summary

خ x voiceless uvular fricative

Drill 1. (On tape) a. Listening خ and خ. b. Imitation.

Drill 2. (On tape) Identification. Check the proper block.

| Different | Same | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 4 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 6 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 7 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 8 |

Drill 3. (On tape) Identification. Check the block that contains the خ sound.

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 4 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 6 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 7 |

Answers

Part A.

Drill 2.

| D | S | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 1 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 2 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 4 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 6 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 7 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 8 |

Drill 3.

| 2 | 1 | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 3 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 4 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 5 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 6 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 7 |

- Drill 4. a. Listen to the following words. Say the model word, then repeat it changing ك to خ or خ to ك .
- b. Listen to the correct answer on the tape.
- c. Repeat the correct answer to yourself.
- d. Again, listen to the correct answer on the tape.

Drill 5. (On tape) Identification. If the word read contains a خ sound place a check mark in the block provided; if not, leave the block blank.

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | . 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | . 2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | . 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | . 4 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | . 5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | . 6 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | . 7 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | . 8 |

B. Reading

Like ج , the letter خ is a connector and is identical to it in all its four shapes, except for the dot above. Compare the following charts with each other before you start the reading drills.

| خ | |
|--------|---|
| صَاخٌ | خ |
| خَالٌ | خ |
| لَخْمٌ | خ |
| فَخٌّ | خ |

| ج | |
|--------|---|
| صَاغٌ | ج |
| جَالٌ | ج |
| لَجْمٌ | ج |
| جَفٌّ | ج |

Independent

Joined to following letter

Joined on both sides

Final joined

Drill 1. Give the names of the following:

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ر | ز | د | خ | ج | ث | ت | ب | ا |
| ق | ف | ظ | ط | ض | ص | ش | س | ز |
| | | ي | و | ه | ن | م | ل | ك |

Answers

Part A.

Drill 4.

Check tape

Drill 5.



. 1



. 2



. 3



. 4



. 5



. 6



. 7



. 8

Part B.

Drill 1.

Check tape

Drill 2. Underline the independent shape of خ below.

1. صَاخَ . 2. صَرَخَ . 3. بُرِجَ . 4. بَرَّخَ . 5. سَرَّاجُ . 6. دَاخَ . 7. جَوْرَجُ . 8. فَرَجَ . 9. صَارَوْخَ . 10. فَرَّخَ .

Drill 3. Read:

- سَاخَ صَرَخَ سَرَجَ جَوْرَجَ فَرَّاحُ
تَاخَ بَرَّخَ زَوَّاجُ مَنَّاخَ شَاخَ

Drill 4. Underline the خ joined to a following letter in the following:

1. خَالُ . 2. جَانِبُ . 3. دَخَلَ . 4. خِلَالُ . 5. وَجَدَ . 6. خَلِيلُ . 7. نَاخِبُ . 8. رَجُلٌ . 9. جَلَسَ . 10. خَجَلَ .

Drill 5. Read:

- خَالَ خَوَّفَ خَبَّرَ خَمْسَةَ دَخَلَ
خَجَلَ خَلِيلُ نَاخِبُ خِيَامُ دُخَانُ

Drill 6. Underline the shape of خ joined on both sides.

1. نَخَبَ . 2. صَخْرُ . 3. مَجْلِسُ . 4. نَجِيبُ . 5. تَخَافُ . 6. خَجَلَ . 7. مُخْلِصُ . 8. بِخَيْرٍ . 9. خُورِي . 10. مُخْتَلَفُ .

Drill 7. Read:

- نَخَبَ تَخَافُ صَخْرُ مُخْلِصُ نَخْلُ
فَخْرِي مُخْتَلَفُ بِخَيْرٍ بَخُورُ طَبَخَتْ

Drill 8. Circle words that contain the final joined shape of خ .

1. فَخْرِي شَيْخُ . 2. تَارِيخُ نَجْدِ . 3. نَفَخَ وَطَبَخَ . 4. طَبَخَتْ سَبَانِخَ .

Answers

Part B.

Drill 2.

Numbers:

1, 2, 4, 6,
9, and 10.

Drill 3.

Check tape

Drill 4.

Numbers:

1, 3, 4, 6,
7, and 10.

Drill 5.

Check tape

Drill 6.

Numbers:

1, 2, 5, 7,
8, and 10.

Drill 7.

Check tape

Drill 8.

1. شَيْخُ
2. تَارِيخُ
3. نَفَقَ وَطَبَخَ
4. سَبَانَحُ

Drill 9. Read:

2. طَبَخَتْ سَبَانَحُ
4. خَلِيلُ شَيْخُ جَلِيلُ

1. خَمْسُ بَرَامِجَ
3. صَرَخَ فُخْرِي

C. Writing

خ is a connector and has four shapes identical to those of ج except for the dot above. See charts below.

| خ |
|------------|
| خ : صَاخَ |
| خ : خَالَ |
| خ : نَخَّ |
| خ : نَفَخَ |

| ج |
|------------|
| ج : صَاغَ |
| ج : خَالَ |
| ج : نَخَّ |
| ج : نَفَخَ |

Independent

Joined to following letter

Joined on both sides

Final joined

Practice the following:

Drill 1. خ : Independent shape.

صَاخَ صَرَخَ بَرَخَ مَنَاحَ صَارَوْخَ

Drill 2. خ : Joined to a following letter.

خَوْفٌ خَلِيلٌ دُخَانٌ دَخَلَ نَاخِبٌ

Answers

Drill 3. ح : Joined on both sides.

Part B.

Drill 9.

Check tape

حَبَّ صَخْرَ بَخِيرَ فُحْرِي مُخْلِصَ

.

Drill 4. خ : Final joined

نَفَخَ مَشَخَ طَبَخَ طَارَخَ سَبَاخَ

.

3. The letter ح hA. Pronunciation ح

Arabic ح (haa?) h has no English counterpart. It is produced by tensing up the throat muscles (specifically, the faucal columns, the muscles used in gagging) as air is forced through the throat; the back part of the tongue must be kept as low as possible lest خ x be produced. It is a voiceless fricative produced in the throat, or pharynx; it is identified as a voiceless pharyngeal fricative.

One suggestion for practicing ح is to whisper the word "Hey!" or "Hey you!" as loudly as you can. Then produce the h alone, whispered but with the muscles used in gagging tensed up. This should help give you a feeling for where and how ح is produced. An alternative suggestion is to whisper "ah" forcefully, again holding tense those muscles that are used in gagging.

Drill 1. (On tape) a. Listening.

ح, like ه, can be pronounced not only before vowels but before consonants, at the end of a word, or double. ح differs from ه in that it is pronounced with the throat muscles quite tense, while for ه these muscles are relaxed. Further, the shape of the tongue for ح is constant, whereas for ه the tongue takes the

shape of the following (or preceding) vowel. For example, in pronouncing the combination هي hi, the tongue is shaped for ه the same as it is for the following ي. For حي hi, however, ح is pronounced in the throat, and a transitional sound is made as the tongue changes to the shape required for ي; thus, in the pronunciation of خي hi you will hear a slight "ah" sound as the tongue changes shape; h(a)if.

Drill 2. (On tape) a. Listening, b. Imitation.

Drill 3. (On tape) Identification. Check the proper block.

| Different | Same | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 4 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 6 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 7 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 8 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 9 |

Drill 4. (On tape) Identification. Check the block which corresponds to the word that contains ح.

| 2 | 1 | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 4 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 6 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 7 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 8 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 9 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | .10 |

Answers

Part A.

Drill 3.

- D S
- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 1 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 2 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 4 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 5 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 6 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 7 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 8 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 9 |

Technical summary:

ح h voiceless faucalized pharyngeal fricative.

We have seen that خ x is a voiceless uvular fricative and that ح h is a voiceless pharyngeal fricative. Remember that in producing ح the back of the tongue must come near the soft palate; for ح the tongue must be kept low to avoid approaching it.

Drill 6. (On tape) a. Listening خ and ح . b. Imitation.

Drill 7. (On tape) Identification. Check the proper block that contains the sound.

Drill 4.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|
| 2 | 1 | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 3 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 4 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 6 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 7 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 8 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 9 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 10 |

- | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| | 3 | 2 | 1 | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 1 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 2 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 3 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 4 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 5 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 6 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 7 |

B. Reading

The letter ح haa? is a connector and has four shapes which are exactly like those of ج and خ except that it does not have a dot. See charts below.

| خ | |
|--------|---|
| صَاخَ | خ |
| خَالٌ | خ |
| لَخِمَ | خ |
| نَفَخَ | خ |

| ج | |
|--------|---|
| صَاغَ | ج |
| جَالٌ | ج |
| لَجِمَ | ج |
| نَفَجَ | ج |

| ح | |
|--------|---|
| صَاغَ | ح |
| حَالٌ | ح |
| لَحِمَ | ح |
| نَفَحَ | ح |

Independent

Joined to following letter.

Joined on both sides

Final joined.

Answers

Part A.

Drill 5.

Check tape

Drill 6.

Check tape

Drill 7.

| | | | |
|----|----|----|----|
| 3 | 2 | 1 | |
| XX | | | .1 |
| | | XX | .2 |
| | XX | | .3 |
| | XX | | .4 |
| | | XX | .5 |
| | XX | | .6 |
| XX | | | .7 |

Drill 1. Give the names of the following:

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ا | ب | ت | ث | ج | ح | خ | د | ذ |
| ر | ز | س | ش | ص | ض | ط | ظ | ف |
| ق | ك | ل | م | ن | ه | و | ي | |

Drill 2. Underline the independent shape of ح below.

| | | | | |
|-----------|------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. صَاحٌ | 2. فَوَّجٌ | 3. رَاحٌ | 4. صَبَاحٌ | 5. تَرَوَّجٌ |
| 6. شَرَحٌ | 7. فَوَّحٌ | 8. زَوَّاجٌ | 9. بَاخٌ | 10. فَلَاحٌ |

Drill 3. Read:

| | | | | |
|-------|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| صَاحٌ | تَاجٌ | صَبَاحٌ | فَوَّجٌ | فَوَّحٌ |
| سَاحٌ | مَدْرَجٌ | نَوَّحٌ | فَلَاحٌ | بَرْخٌ |

Drill 4. Underline the shape of ح joined to a following letter and the shape joined on both sides.

| | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1. حَالٌ | 2. رَحَلٌ | 3. فَحَصٌ | 4. لَحْمٌ | 5. حَسَنٌ |
| 6. وَحْدَةٌ | 7. حَجَرٌ | 8. رَجَبٌ | 9. نَحِيبٌ | 10. رَحَبٌ |

Drill 5. Read:

| | | | | |
|--------|--------|-----------|--------|---------|
| حَالٌ | جَوْرٌ | نَحِيبٌ | رَحَلٌ | جَارِي |
| حَجَرٌ | حَرَجٌ | تِجَارَةٌ | خَضِرٌ | رَحِيمٌ |

Drill 6. Circle words including the final joined shape of ح .

| | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. حَسَنٌ قَبِيحٌ | 2. شَرَحٌ وَاضِعٌ |
| 3. حَفْلَةٌ صَالِحٍ | 4. بَلَحٌ حَلَبٍ |

Drill 7. Read:

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. مَرْحَبًا يَا صَالِحٌ | 2. كَيْفَ حَالُكَ |
| 3. مُحَاضَرَةٌ جَدِيدَةٌ | 4. شَرَحٌ وَاضِعٌ |

Answers

Part B.

Drill 1.

Check tape

Drill 2.

Numbers:

1, 3, 4, 6,
7, and 10.

Drill 3.

Check tape

Drill 4.

Numbers:

ح : 1, 2,
3, 4, and 10
خ : 3, 7,
and 9.

Drill 5.

Check tape

Drill 6.

1. قَبِيحٌ
2. وَاضِحٌ
3. صَالِحٌ
4. بَلِيغٌ

Drill 7.

Check tape

C. Writing

Again, all the shapes of ح are written the same as those of ح and ح except for the dot. See charts below:

| ح | ح | ح |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| ص : صَاغٍ | ح : صَاغٍ | ح : صَاغٍ |
| خ : خَالٍ | ح : خَالٍ | ح : خَالٍ |
| ح : حَالٍ | ح : حَالٍ | ح : حَالٍ |
| خ : خَالٍ | ح : خَالٍ | ح : خَالٍ |
| خ : خَالٍ | ح : خَالٍ | ح : خَالٍ |

Independent

Joined to following letter

Joined on both sides

Final joined.

Practice the following.

Drill 1. ح : Independent.

صَاغٍ لَوَّحٌ فَرَّحٌ صَبَّاحٌ فَلَّاحٌ

.

Drill 2. ح : Joined to a following letter.

حَالٌ حَرَبٌ حَنْ رَحَبٌ وَحْدَةٌ

.

Drill 3. ك : Joined on both sides.

كَحْمٌ كَحَّتْ فَحَصٌ صَحَّفَ نَحْنُ

.

Drill 4. ح : Final joined.

فَتَحَ بَاتَحَ صَلَاحَ وَاضِحَ قَبِيحَ

.

Drill 5. Review of ع shapes.

مَرْحَبًا يَا صَالِحَ كَيْفَ حَالُكَ حَامِيهَا حَرَامِيهَا

.

4. Review Drills

Drill 1. True or False.

F T

☐ ☐

☐ ☐

☐ ☐

☐ ☐

☐ ☐

1. ح is a connector, but ج and خ are not.
2. The placement of the dot distinguishes the letters jiim and xaa? from each other.
3. The various shapes of ج , ح and خ are written the same.
4. In writing words containing any of the connected shapes of ج or خ , the dot is added after the completion of the first non-connector.
5. Only the final joined shapes of ج , ح and خ are connected to the preceding letter from above.

Answers

Review Drill

Drill 1.

| F | T | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | . 4 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 5 |

Drill 2. (On tape) Each word that you will now hear contains either ح , خ or ك . Write on the left the letter which represents the sound you hear.

- . 1
- . 2
- . 3
- . 4
- . 5
- . 6
- . 7
- . 8
- . 9
- . 10

Drill 3. Read:

مرحباً
حاليك
جداً
لسان
مرحباً يا خليل
بخير شكراً
من جد وجد

خليل
شكراً
ببخان
مرحباً يا جميلة
كيف حالك
حاميها حراميها

Drill 4. (On tape) Dictation.

Note: All dialogues and proverbs are to be memorized henceforth.

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Khalil: Hello, Jamila. | 1. خليل : مرحباً يا جميلة . |
| 2. Jamila: Hello, Khalil. | 2. جميلة : مرحباً يا خليل . |
| 3. Khalil: How are you? | 3. خليل : كيف حالك ؟ |
| 4. Jamila: Fine, thanks. | 4. جميلة : بخير شكراً . |
| Arabic proverbs | |
| 5. He who strives finds. | 5. من جد وجد . |
| 6. There is no smoke without fire. | 6. لا دخان بدون نار . |
| 7. The guardian may be the thief. | 7. حاميها حراميها . |
| 8. A new language is a new man. | 8. لسان جديد إنسان جديد . |

Answers

Review Drills

Drill 2.

- 1 . ك
- 2 : خ
- 3 . خ
- 4 . ح
- 5 . خ
- 6 . ح
- 7 . ك
- 8 . خ
- 9 . خ
- 10 . ح

Drill 3.

Check tape

Drill 4.

- 1 . نَحْمَدُ حَسَنًا
- 2 . جَوَابٌ صَحِيحٌ
- 3 . سُرُورٌ جَدِيدٌ
- 4 . رَجُلٌ صَالِحٌ

Vocabulary

| | |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| خَلِيلٌ | Khalil (boy's name) |
| مَرْحَبًا | hello |
| يَا | O (vocative) |
| جَمِيلَةٌ | Jamila (girl's name) |
| حَالٌ | condition, state |
| حَالُكَ | your condition |
| خَيْرٌ | good (noun), well-being |
| بِخَيْرٍ | in good condition, fine |
| شُكْرًا | thanks |
| جَدَّ | he strove seriously |
| وَجَدَ | he found |
| دُخَانٌ | smoke |
| بِدُونِ | without |
| نَارٍ | fire |
| حَامِيهَا | its guardian |
| حَرَامِيهَا | its thief |
| لِسَانٌ | tongue; language |
| جَدِيدٌ | new; here: one more |
| إِنْسَانٌ | man |

Unit 13

The letter ع ع
The letter غ غ

1. The letter ع ع

A. Pronunciation

The letter ع (عَيْنٌ sayn) represents a consonant, ع , that does not exist in English. Listen to it on tape as it is pronounced in initial, medial and final positions in the word:

| | |
|--------|------------------------|
| عَرَبٌ | <u>sarabun</u> 'Arabs' |
| نَعَمْ | <u>na'am</u> 'yes' |
| بَاعَ | <u>baa'a</u> 'he sold' |

The consonant ع is an unusual kind of consonant: it is basically the vowel "ah" (a as in "father"), but accompanied in its pronunciation with tensing up of the muscles used in gagging. When Arabs pronounce this consonant after silence, you may detect a short "ah" before the ع proper is formed. One way to practice ع is to say "ah", and then tense up your throat muscles as in gagging. Another way to practice it is to sing "ah", carrying it down to the lowest note you can; then sing it one step lower. Finally, it has been suggested that the student imitate the "baa" of a sheep as bleatingly as possible.

Drill 1. (On tape) a. Listening: ع and long vowels. b. Imitation.

It is important to note the effect that ع has on adjacent vowels. Since it is in essence the vowel "ah", there is a tendency for other vowels to become like "ah" when next to it. Thus the short vowel i in شِعْرٌ šifr 'poetry' is more like e in "bet" than i in "bit", while the a in شَعْرٌ ša'r 'hair' is "ah" rather than "a" as in cat.

Drill 2. (On tape) a. Listening: ع contrasted with short vowels.
b. Imitation.

ع is a voiced faucalized pharyngeal fricative, while ح is the same thing voiceless. Thus, ع is the voiced counterpart of ح .

One way to practice ع is first to pronounce a prolonged ح , then add voicing as you do; this will produce ع . The next drill contrasts ح and ع .

Drill 3. (On tape) a. Listening: $\text{ع} - \text{ح}$. b. Imitation.

Arabic ر and ع are quite different phonetically. However, ع and English r have in common that they are both based on the same vowel --the u of "but", symbolized a . r is a retroflexed a , while ع is faucalized a . This leads some Americans to hear ع as ر . The following drill contrasts the two consonants.

Drill 4. (On tape) a. Listening: ع and ر . b. Imitation.

Drill 5. (On tape) Identification. Check the block that corresponds to ع .

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| 2 | 1 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 4 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 6 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 7 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 8 |

Drill 6. (On tape) Identification. Check the block that corresponds to ع .

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 4 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 6 |

Technical summary:

ع ع voiced faucalized pharyngeal fricative (more properly, voiced faucalized mid-central vocoid).

Answers

Part A.

Drill 5.

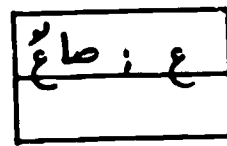
- 2 1
- | | | |
|----|----|-----|
| XX | | . 1 |
| | XX | . 2 |
| XX | | . 3 |
| XX | | . 4 |
| | XX | . 5 |
| XX | | . 6 |
| XX | | . 7 |
| | XX | . 8 |

Drill 6.

- 3 2 1
- | | | | |
|----|----|----|-----|
| | XX | | . 1 |
| | | XX | . 2 |
| XX | | | . 3 |
| | XX | | . 4 |
| XX | | | . 5 |
| | | XX | . 6 |

B. Reading

Drill 1. This is the independent shape of ع Sayn. Give the names of the following:



Independent

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ا | ب | ت | ث | ج | ح | خ | د | ذ |
| ر | ز | س | ش | ص | ض | ط | ظ | ع |
| ف | ق | ك | ل | م | ن | ه | و | ي |

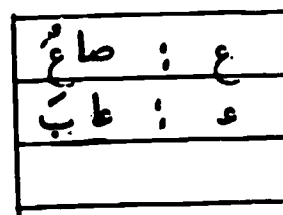
Drill 2. Underline ع in the following.

1. صاع 2. باع 3. باخ 4. فرع 5. شارج
6. شارع 7. ساخ 8. موضوع 9. مرفوع 10. فراخ

Drill 3. Read:

| | | | | |
|------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| صاع | باع | شرع | زرع | شارع |
| فروع | مرفوع | دفاع | موضوع | مشروع |

Drill 4. ع takes the shape ع when joined to a following letter. Read:

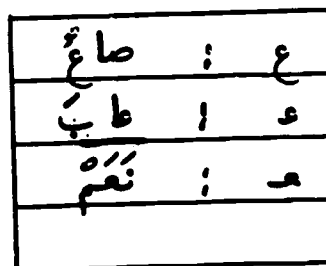


Independent

Joined to following letter

| | | | | |
|------|-----|------|-----|------|
| عاب | عن | عد | عرف | عشرة |
| عربي | عذر | ساعة | علم | شاعر |

Drill 5. Note that the shape of ع when joined on both sides is triangular rather than rounded. Underline the same shapes below.



Independent

Joined to following letter.

Final joined.

1. نعم 2. بعد 3. تعب 4. عاش 5. سفر
6. سعيد 7. راع 8. مطعم 9. فعل 10. طبعاً

Answers

Part B.

Drill 1.

Check tape

Drill 2.

Numbers:

1, 2, 4, 6,
8, and 9.

Drill 3.

Check tape

Drill 4.

Check tape

Drill 5.

Numbers:

1, 2, 3, 6,
8, 9, and 10.

Drill 6. Read:

مَطْعَمٌ

مُعَاصِرٌ

سُعَادٌ

تَعَبٌ

نَعَمٌ

طَبْعًا

تَعْلِيمٌ

مُعَلِّمٌ

جَامِعَةٌ

شَعْرٌ

Drill 7. This chart gives the four shapes of ع. Compare the final joined form with the others, then circle the words below which contain the last shape.

| | | |
|---|---|--------|
| ع | ؛ | صَاعٌ |
| ع | ؛ | طَابَ |
| ع | ؛ | نَعَمٌ |
| ع | ؛ | نَبْعٌ |

Independent

Joined to following letter.

Joined on both sides

Final joined

2. مَشْرُوعٌ جَعْفَرٌ نَافِعٌ.

4. دَفَعَ سَعِيدٌ سِعْرًا عَالِيًا.

1. تَبِيعُ سُعَادٌ سَاعَتَهَا.

3. مُجْتَمَعُنَا مُجْتَمَعٌ سَرِيعٌ.

Drill 8. Read:

سَرِيعٌ

مُجْتَمَعٌ

نَافِعٌ

دَفَعَ

نَبْعٌ

مَشْرُوعٌ نَافِعٌ

دَفَعَ سِعْرًا عَالِيًا

مُجْتَمَعٌ سَرِيعٌ

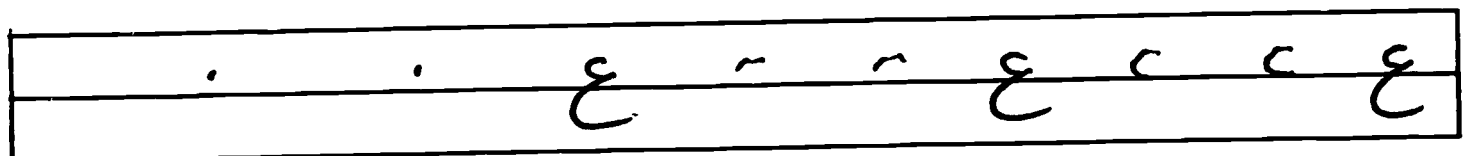
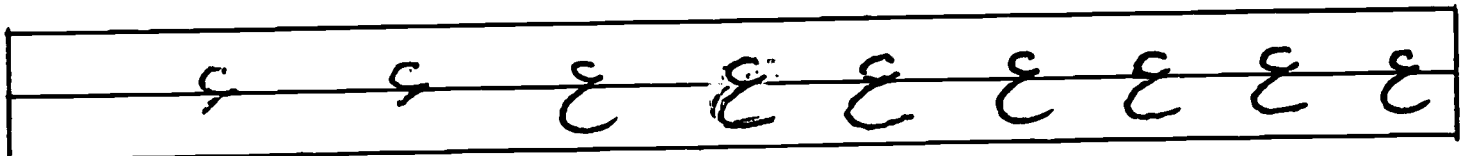
تَبِيعُ سُعَادٌ سَاعَتَهَا

C. Writing

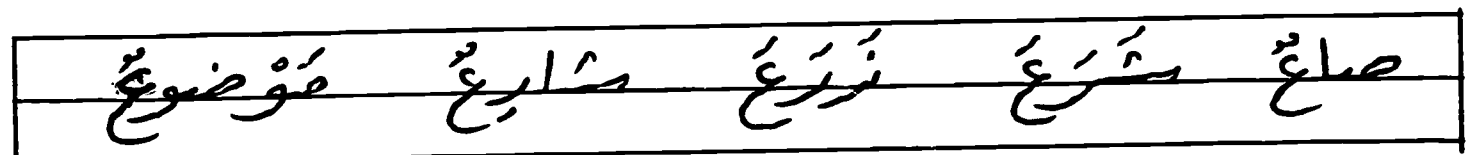
Drill 1. The letter ع consists of two parts: **ع** (like English c) and **ـع** which is identical to the tail of **ع**. Note that the two parts are written in one stroke, as seen above.



Independent



Drill 2. Sound out each of the following words as you write them.



Answers

Drill 6.

Check tape

Drill 7.

- تَبِيعُ . 1
 نَافِعُ . 2
 مُجْتَمَعُ سَرِيعُ . 3
 دَفَعُ . 4

Drill 3. ع is a connector. The characteristic part ع is joined to a following letter.



Joined to following letter.

Drill 8.

Check tape

Drill 4. Trace over and then copy the following.

عَابَ عَرَبُ عَالَمَ عَرَفَ صَاعِرُ

.....

Drill 5. Note that the shape of ع when joined in both directions is triangular rather than round. Practice the model below.



Joined on both sides.

.....

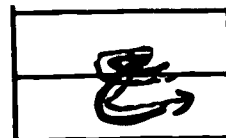
.....

Drill 6. Practice the following:

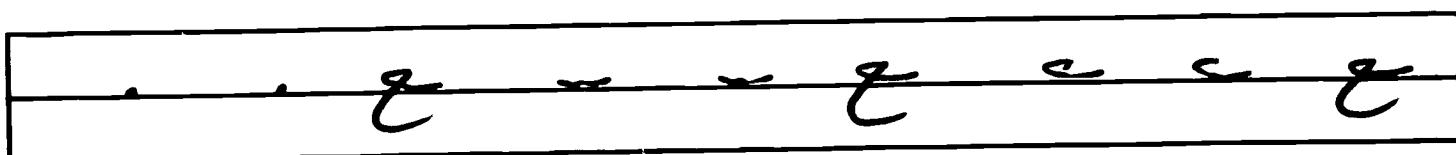
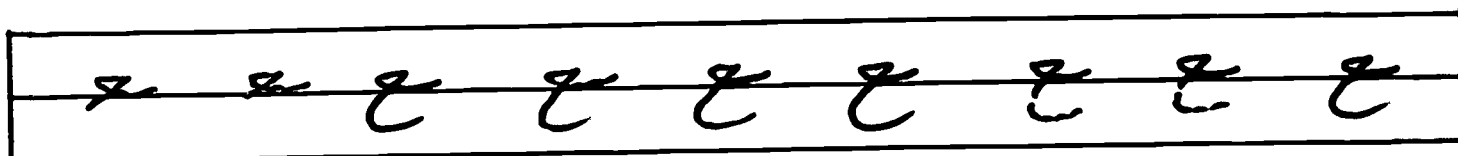
نَعَمْ نَعَبْتُ فَعَلَ مُعَلِّمٌ جَامِعَةٌ

.....

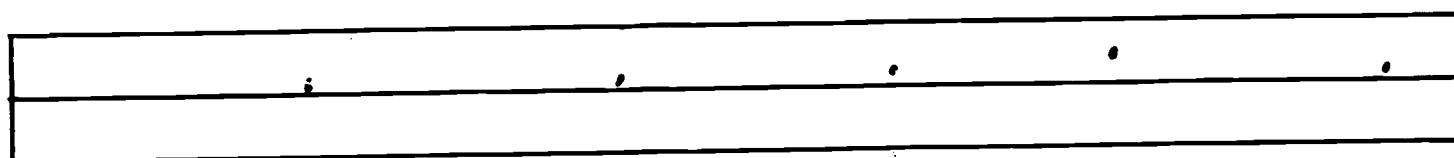
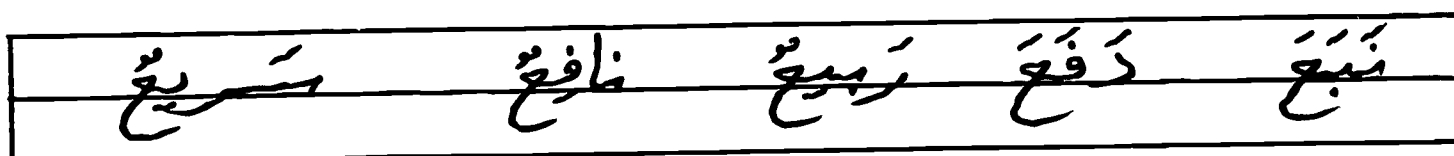
Drill 7. In its final independent shape ع takes the shape connected on both sides plus the tail part of the independent shape. Like the independent shape, it is written in one stroke.



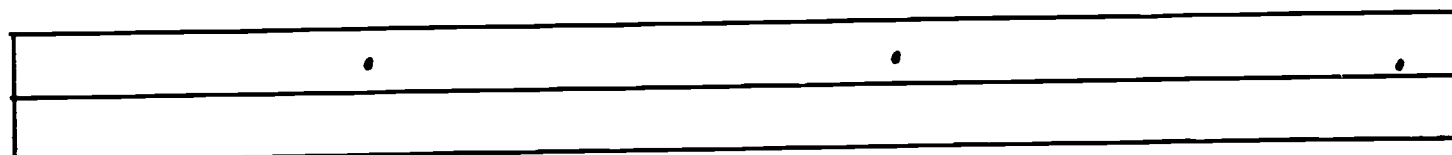
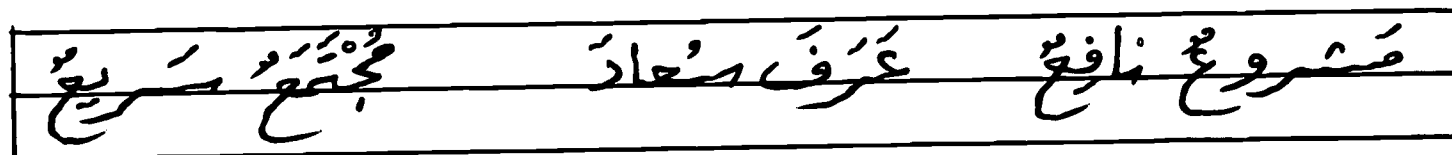
Final joined



Drill 8. Trace over and then copy the following.



Drill 9. Review of ع shapes.



2. The letter غ

A. Pronunciation

The letter غ (ḡayn) represents a sound that does not exist in English: the consonant ḡ, the voiced counterpart of خ x. خ and غ are both pronounced by raising up the back of the tongue towards the soft palate and almost, but not quite, stopping the passage of the air. The only difference between the two is that خ is voiceless while غ is voiced. The simplest way to produce غ is to gargle--without water. Another approach is to say aga several times, gradually moving from complete to incomplete closure between tongue and uvula. Or, pronounce خ x, and as you do add voicing.

The following drill contrasts غ with خ , from which it differs only in voicing.

Drill 1. (On tape) a. Listening: خ and غ . b. Imitation.

Drill 2. (On tape) Identification. Check the block which corresponds to the word containing غ .

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| 2 | 1 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 4 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 6 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 7 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 8 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 9 |

Next will follow a drill contrasting it with ق .

Drill 3. (On tape) a. Listening ق and غ . b. Imitation.

Drill 4. (On tape) If the word read contains غ check under "yes"; if not, place a check under "no".

| | | |
|----|-----|-----|
| NO | YES | |
| — | — | . 1 |
| — | — | . 2 |
| — | — | . 3 |
| — | — | . 4 |
| — | — | . 5 |
| — | — | . 6 |
| — | — | . 7 |
| — | — | . 8 |
| — | — | . 9 |
| — | — | .10 |

Answers

Part A.

Drill 2.

- ☒ ☐ . 1
☐ ☒ . 2
☒ ☐ . 3
☐ ☒ . 4
☐ ☒ . 5
☒ ☐ . 6
☒ ☐ . 7
☒ ☐ . 8
☐ ☒ . 9

Drill 4.

No Yes

- XX . 1
XX — . 2
XX — . 3
 — XX . 4
 — XX . 5
XX — . 6
 — XX . 7
XX — . 8
 — XX . 9
XX — .10

Drill 5. (On tape) Identification. Check the block which corresponds to غ .

- | 3 | 2 | 1 | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 4 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 6 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 7 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 8 |

In some languages, such as Parisian French and stage German, r is a voiced uvular trill, which is sometimes replaced by a voiced velar or uvular fricative: Arabic غ . Thus, some students familiar with French or German tend to confuse Arabic غ and ر . They are of course quite distinct as seen in the following drill.

Drill 6. (On tape) a. Listening: ر and غ . b. Imitation.

Drill 7. (On tape) Identification. Check the blocks that correspond to identical items containing غ .

- | 3 | 2 | 1 | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 4 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 6 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 7 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 8 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | . 9 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | .10 |

Answers

Drill 8. (On tape) Identification. Check the proper block.

Part A.

Drill 5.

- 3 2 1
☐ ☒ ☐ . 1
☐ ☐ ☒ . 2
☐ ☒ ☐ . 3
☒ ☐ ☐ . 4
☐ ☐ ☒ . 5
☒ ☐ ☐ . 6
☐ ☒ ☐ . 7
☒ ☐ ☐ . 8

- ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ . 1
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ . 2
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ . 3
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ . 4
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ . 5
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ . 6

Technical summary:

ع ح voiced uvular fricative.

B. Reading

Drill 7.

- 3 2 1
☒ ☐ ☒ . 1
☒ ☒ ☐ . 2
☒ ☐ ☒ . 3
☐ ☒ ☒ . 4
☒ ☒ ☐ . 5
☒ ☒ ☒ . 6
☒ ☐ ☒ . 7
☒ ☒ ☐ . 8
☐ ☒ ☒ . 9
☒ ☐ ☒ . 10

ع ayn has four shapes, which are exactly like those of ع except for the dot above. See charts below.

| ع | ع |
|---|---|
| ع | ع |
| ع | ع |
| ع | ع |
| ع | ع |
| ع | ع |

| ع | ع |
|---|---|
| ع | ع |
| ع | ع |
| ع | ع |
| ع | ع |
| ع | ع |

Independent

Joined to following letter

Joined on both sides

Final joined

Drill 1. Underline the independent shape of ع below.

1. صاع 2. فرغ 3. باع 4. شارع 5. بلاغ
6. فارغ 7. ضياع 8. فراغ 9. موضوع 10. صياع

Drill 2. Give the names of the following:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ا | ب | ت | ث | ج | ح | خ | د | ذ | ر |
| ز | س | ش | ص | ض | ط | ظ | ع | غ | ف |
| ق | ك | ل | م | ن | ه | و | ي | | |

Drill 3. Read:

- صاع راغ فرغ فرغ
فارغ فراغ بزغ شارع
بلاغ صياع

Answers

Part B.

Drill 1.

Numbers:
1, 2, 5, 6,
8, and 10.

Drill 2.

Check tape

Drill 3.

Check tape

Drill 4. Underline the shape of غ joined to a following letter.

1. غَابَ 2. غَرَبَ 3. بَزَغَ 4. غَزَا 5. طَغَى
6. رَغِمَ 7. غَادَرُ 8. غَرِيبُ 9. عِنْدُ 10. غَنِيٌّ

Drill 5. Read:

غَابَ غَادَرُ غَرَبَ رَغِمَ غَزَا
عَمَانُ غَرِيبُ غَنِيٌّ غَالِبًا غَضِبَ

Drill 6. Circle the words that contain the shape of غ joined on both sides as well as the final joined shape.

1. مَطْعَمٌ بَغْدَادٌ صَغِيرٌ 2. بَلَّغَ رَاغِبٌ بَنْغَازِي
3. نَبَّغَ غُلَامٌ صَايِغٌ 4. لُغَةٌ غَالِبٌ صَعْبَةٌ

Drill 7. Read:

بَغْدَادٌ بَلَّغَ نَبَّغَ لُغَةٌ
صَايِغٌ صَغِيرٌ بَنْغَازِي
جَامِعَةٌ بَغْدَادٌ مَطْعَمٌ بَنْغَازِي
لُغَةٌ عَرَبِيَّةٌ صَايِغٌ نَابِغَةٌ
نَبَّغَ رَاغِبٌ بَلَّغَ مَغْرِبِيٌّ

C. Writing

غ is written the same as ع except for the dot above. This also applies to all its shapes. Compare the charts below with each other.

| غ | ع |
|-------------|-------------|
| غ : صَاغٌ | ع : صَاعٌ |
| غ : غَابَ | ع : عَابَ |
| غ : رَغِمَ | ع : رَعِمَ |
| غ : مَبْغَا | ع : مَبْعَا |

Independent

Joined to following letter

Joined on both sides

Final joined

Answers

Drill 4.

Numbers:

1, 2, 4, 6,
7, 8, and
10.

Drill 5.

Check tape

Drill 6.

1. بُغْدَادُ (غـ)

2. صَغِيرٌ (غـ)

3. بُنْغَازِي

4. لُغَةٌ

5. بَلَّغَ (غـ)

6. نَبَّغَ، صَابَغٌ

Drill 7.

Check tape

Trace and copy the following.

Drill 1. غ : Independent

صَاغَ فَرَغَ فَايَغَ فَرَاغَ صَيَّاغَ

Drill 2. غ : Joined to following letter.

غَامِبٌ غَرِبٌ غَنِيٌّ رَغِمَ غَضِبَ

Drill 3. غ : Joined on both sides.

نَغَمٌ بُغْدَادُ لُغَةٌ صَغِيرٌ بُنْغَازِي

Drill 4. غ : Final joined.

نَبَّغَ بَلَّغَ نَابِغَ مَالِغَ مَابِغَ

Drill 5. Review of غ shapes.

| | | |
|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| بَلَغَ مَغْرِبِي | لُغَةُ رَاغِبٍ | مُبَغَّغٌ غَالِبٌ |
| | | |

3. Review Drills

Drill 1. Listen for the sounds ع , غ , خ , ق in the following words, then write in the appropriate column the letter which represents the sound you hear in each word.

| ع | غ | خ | ق |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

. 1
. 2
. 3
. 4
. 5
. 6
. 7
. 8
. 9
. 10

Drill 2. Read:

| | | | | |
|---------|---------|-----------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| غَادِرٌ | عَمَانٌ | بَنْغَازِي | تَعَبٌ | بَغْدَادُ |
| عُذْرٌ | صَغِيرٌ | عِلْمِي | عَوَفٌ | شَارِعٌ |
| | | | مَطْعَمٌ | رَاغِبٌ |
| | | عَوَفٌ عُدْرَةٌ | | شَارِعٌ بَغْدَادُ |
| | | مَطْعَمٌ بَنْغَازِي صَغِيرٌ | | عِلْمِي رَاغِبٌ |

Drill 3. (On tape) Dictation.

Answers

Arabic proverbs

Drill 1.

| | | | |
|----|----|---|----|
| ع | غ | خ | ق |
| XX | | | |
| | | | XX |
| | XX | | |
| | | | XX |
| | XX | | |
| | | | XX |
| XX | | | |
| | XX | | |
| | | | XX |
| | XX | | |

. 1
. 2
. 3
. 4
. 5
. 6
. 7
. 8
. 9
. 10

1. No pains, no gains. . 1
2. He who knows his God knows himself. . 2
3. An apology worse than a crime. . 3
4. He who taught me one letter, I am his slave. . 4
5. Don't be too soft lest you be squeezed, nor too dry lest you break. . 5

Vocabulary

| | |
|-------------|-------------------------------|
| راحة | rest |
| دون | without |
| تعَب | tiredness, fatigue |
| عَرَفَ | he knew |
| رَبِّهِ | lord |
| نَفْسِهِ | his God |
| نَفْسُهُ | self |
| عَذْرٌ | apology |
| أَقْبَحُ | uglier than |
| مِنْ ذَنْبٍ | crime, offense |
| عَلَّمَ | he taught |
| عَلَّمَنِي | he taught me |
| حَرْفًا | a letter |
| صِرْتُ لَهُ | I became to him, for him |
| عَبْدًا | slave |
| لَا تَكُنْ | don't be |
| رَطْبًا | wet |
| فَتُعَصَّرُ | and then you will be squeezed |
| يَابِسًا | dry |
| فَتُكْسَرُ | and then you will be broken |

Drill 2.

Check tape

Drill 3.

1. عَلِيٌّ فِي رَغَدَانِ
2. سَعِيدٌ رَجُلٌ غَنِيٌّ
3. بَلَغَهُ خَبْرٌ كَرِيهُ

Unit 14

The symbol ' ?
 The symbol - aa
 The symbol ' aa

1. The symbol ' ?

A. Pronunciation

The symbol ' is called hamza in Arabic; it represents the consonant glottal stop, whose phonetic symbol is ʔ, for example 'l, raaʔ "(the letter) , ". Glottal stop is produced by stopping the passage of air through the windpipe momentarily and then releasing it with force. If you take a deep breath, hold it a moment, and then release it, you should hear an audible "explosion" as the air bursts forth out of the windpipe. This is glottal stop.

Glottal stop is not an English consonant, although Americans often pronounce it under certain conditions. For example, say "oh-oh!" with a clear break between the two syllables; glottal stop is the "catch in the throat" that can be heard before the second "oh". We normally produce it when a clean break is made between vowels, especially for extra-precise enunciation, as in "re-entry" (as opposite to "re-entry" with no break between the e's). Compare also "an ice man, not a nice man." In some dialects of English (Brooklyn, Scotch, etc.) the consonant t is replaced by glottal stop ʔ between vowels, as in "a bo'lle of beer", "li'lle boy", etc.

Drill 1. (On tape) a. Listen to hamza in the following words; you will hear first a word without hamza and then a similar word with hamza. b. Imitation.

Drill 2. (On tape) Indicate by checking the appropriate column whether each of the following words contains hamza.

| No | Yes | |
|----|-----|-----|
| — | — | . 1 |
| — | — | . 2 |
| — | — | . 3 |
| — | — | . 4 |
| — | — | . 5 |
| — | — | . 6 |
| — | — | . 7 |
| — | — | . 8 |

Hamza occurs also at the end of syllables and of words, as in the following drill. Since this is unnatural for speakers of English, you must make a special effort to produce it.

Drill 3. (On tape) a. Listening. b. Imitation.

Like other consonants, hamza can be pronounced doubled.

Drill 4. (On tape) a. Listening, b. Imitation.

Finally, hamza appears at the beginning of words also.

Drill 5. (On tape) a. Listening, b. Imitation.

For the Arab, these words in Drill 5 begin with consonants, while the English speaker hears only the vowel without the glottal stop. In Arabic, no word or syllable begins with a vowel; a glottal stop always precedes the vowel, and is always so written.

Drill 6. (On tape) Perception test. Some of the following words contain hamza, some do not. Put an X in the "yes" column if there is hamza any place in the word.

| Yes | | Yes | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| — | . 6 | — | . 1 |
| — | . 7 | — | . 2 |
| — | . 8 | — | . 3 |
| — | . 9 | — | . 4 |
| — | .10 | — | . 5 |

Answers

Part B.

Drill 2.

No Yes

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

Drill 6.

Yes

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

To non-native speakers of Arabic, ʾ (glottal stop) and ع (ʿayn) may sound somewhat similar. They are quite separate, of course, and distinguish words from each other, e.g., سَأَلَ saʾala 'he asked' and سَعَلَ saʿala 'he coughed'. Glottal stop ʾ is a stop, whereas ع is a continuant in most pronunciations of Arabic and can be prolonged indefinitely. The next drill contrasts ع and ʾ in the three positions.

Drill 7. (On tape) a. Listening ʾ and ع . b. Imitation.

B. Reading

Hamza is not one of the letters of the alphabet, but an auxiliary sign. As such it is normally written over or under a letter, called by the Arabs a "chair" or "seat"; it is also often written without a seat, or "aloof". There are three seats, ا , و , and ي . Hamza may be written over or under ا , e.g., أ or إ ; over و , e.g., وُ ; or over ي , in which case the two dots are not used, i.e., ئ or هـ . There are specific rules that determine how to write hamza; for reading hamza, however, there is one simple rule: the seat, if any, is simply ignored in pronunciation, glottal stop alone being pronounced.

Drill 1. (On tape) Point to each of the following words as you hear it read on tape.

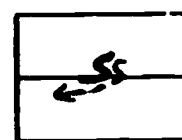
| | | | |
|------|--------|------|-------|
| رئيس | سئل | سؤال | سأل |
| مؤمن | شيء | فئات | رؤساء |
| هيئة | ابتداء | أبدا | أبي |

Drill 2. Read:

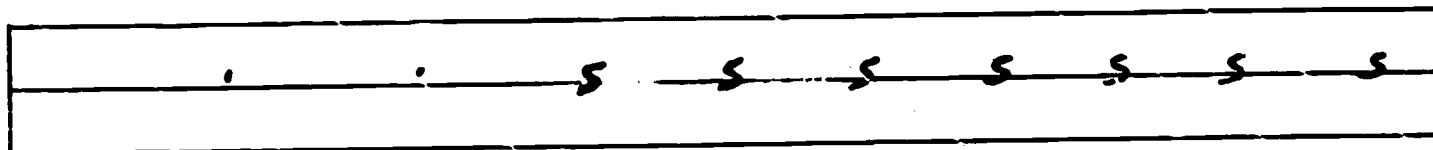
| | | | |
|-------|------|------|------|
| تأثير | ذئب | باء | أب |
| أنظر | إناء | بؤبؤ | ضوء |
| مئات | سودد | بقر | فؤاد |

C. Writing

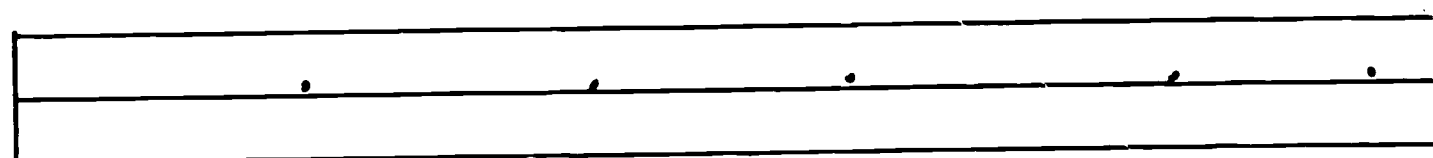
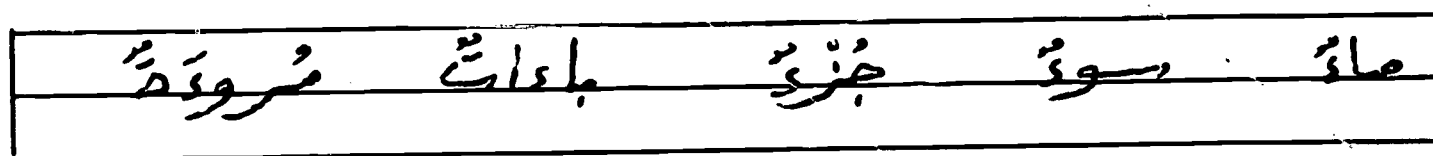
Hamza is not a full-fledged letter, but is written for the most part over or under a seat, and is also written aloof.



Drill 1. Practice writing it aloof below.



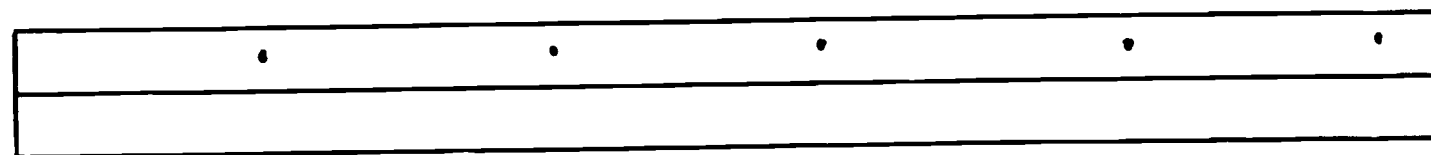
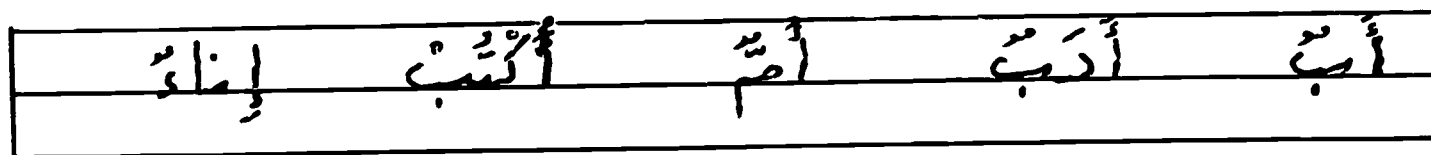
Drill 2. Practice writing hamza aloof in the following words.



Drill 3. (On tape) Dictation: hamza written aloof.

Hamza is usually written with a seat. The following drills practice it in various positions and with the various seats. Drills 4 and 5 practice it in word-initial position, in which case the seat is exclusively ا. If the vowel is kasra , it is written under ا, thus اِ ; otherwise it is written over ا : اء or اُ.

Drill 4. Pronounce each of the following words as you write them paying particular attention to the placement of word-initial hamza.



Drill 5. (On tape) Dictation.

Now hamza in word-final position.

Drill 6. Sound out each of the following words as you write them, paying particular attention to the placement of word-final hamza.

ماءٌ سَوْدٌ رُزْدٌ قَرَأٌ بُؤْبُؤٌ قَارِيَةٌ

.

Drill 7. (On tape) Dictation.

Finally, hamza in word-medial position. Here again all three seats are used.

Drill 8. Practice the following, sounding out each word as you write it.

زَائِرٌ قَائِدٌ خَائِبٌ صَائِحٌ هَوَائِيٌّ

.

Part C.

Drill 3.

1. فاءٌ
2. هاءات
3. ماء
4. مَرَوَات
5. رَزْد
6. مَوْبُودَةٌ

Drill 9. Practice the following as in previous drills.

بُؤْبُؤٌ سُؤَالٌ صُؤْمَرٌ صُؤُولٌ دَاوُودٌ

.

Drill 10. Practice the following.

سَالٌ رَأَيْتُ فَأَرْتُ فَأَرْتُ بَدَأْتُ

.

Answers
Drill 5.

1. أَنْتَ
2. إِذَا
3. أَرَارَ
4. أَبَدَ
5. أَحْمَدَ
6. أَحْضَرَ

Drill 11. Read aloud and then copy the following words.

| | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|---------|
| لَوْيَ | رئيس | ثائر | ثَارٌ |
| مُؤَلِّفٌ | تأليف | وَادٌ | دَائِمٌ |

The preceding drills have practiced the writing of hamza in various positions. It is possible to give rules for the writing of hamza, and useful for dictation, reading unvoweled texts, etc. For those interested, those rules are given here; you will not be held responsible for them.

1. Hamza is written aloof:

- a. After aa, e.g., ماءٌ
إجراءاتٌ، إجراءٌ، مساءٌ

Note: when hamza follows [?]alif, it does not take another [?]alif with nunation, thus: مساءٌ .

- b. after uu and w, e.g., سوءٌ
مؤبدٌ، مؤبدَةٌ، ضوءٌ، مروةٌ، يسوءون

- c. at the end of a word after consonants or long vowels, e.g., ماءٌ شَيْءٌ عِبٌ
جَزَةٌ بَطِيءٌ سَوْءٌ

.. Hamza is written with a seat in all other instances. The rules are different for word-initial position, word-medial position and word-final position.

2. Hamza in word-initial position. If hamza is followed by kasra i, it is written under [?]alif, thus:

إِ as in إِنْ . Otherwise hamza is written over [?]alif, e.g. أَبٌ 'father' أُمَّةٌ 'nation'.

3. Hamza in word-final position. Hamza is written over a seat homogeneous with the preceding short vowel, e.g., مَبْدَأٌ 'principle'; شَاطِئٌ 'coast'; لَوْوٌ 'pearls'.

Drill 7.

1. نَبَأٌ
2. مَلَأَ
3. دَاخِيَ
4. قَتَى
5. لَوَّضُوهُ
6. هَانِي
7. مَحْيَى

4. Hamza in word-medial position. The seat is chosen according to the adjacent vowels, and according to this priority: i-u-a. That is, if hamza is adjacent to kasra on either side, the seat is ي, e.g., رَئِيسَةٌ 'presidency', زَائِرٌ 'visitor'.

If there is no kasra but there is a damma, the seat is و, e.g. دَاوُدُ 'Daud, David', سُؤَالٌ 'question'.

If there is neither kasra nor damma, the seat is ا, e.g. سَأَلَ 'he asked', رَأْسٌ 'head', مَسْأَلَةٌ 'question, problem'.

2. The sign [ٓ] madda ʔaa

A. Pronunciation.

Madda [ٓ] is a special sign, always written over ا as a seat, thus: آ; it has the value ʔaa. It automatically replaces اأ except after another ا. Thus قُرْآنٌ becomes قُرْآنٌ 'Koran'; بَدَأَ becomes بَدَأَ 'they began' and أَكَلَ is written أَكَلَ 'I eat'. However, in بَاءٌ is aloof because it follows ا aa.

B. Reading

Drill 1. (On tape) Listen to the following words as they are read on tape.

آبُ آثارُ آدابُ آمينُ قرآنُ الآنُ

Drill 2. Read:

آبُ آتُ آدَمُ آتُ آتُ آتُ
مَابُ مَانُ الآنُ قرآنُ آمينُ آمينُ

C. Writing

The sign [ٓ] madda is written above ا proceeding from right to left as shown above.



Answers

Part B.

Drill 1.

Check tape

Drill 1. Practice the model below.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| . | . | ~ | . | . | ~ | - | - | ~ | ~ | ~ | ~ |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

Drill 2. Pronounce each of the following words as you write them.

| | | | | |
|------|--------|------------|---------|-----------|
| آبَت | آدَابُ | مَعَانِيكَ | قُرْآنُ | ظُنْمَانُ |
| | | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| . | . | . | . | . |
| | | | | |

Drill 3. (On tape) Dictation.

3. ʔalif qasīra

In a limited number of words ʔalif is written in miniature form over a consonant letter, for example هذا haaʔaa 'this'. This form of ʔalif, called ʔalif qasīra 'short alif' in Arabic, and often referred to in English as "dagger alif", is only found in the following common words:

| | |
|-------|----------------|
| هذا | 'this' (masc.) |
| هذه | 'this' (fem.) |
| هؤلاء | 'these' |
| هكذا | 'thus' |
| ذلك | 'that' (masc.) |
| كذلك | 'thus' |
| لكن | but, however |
| الله | 'God' |
| إله | 'god' |

Drill 1. Read the following:

| | | | |
|-----|------|-------|------|
| لكن | الله | ذلك | هكذا |
| إله | كذلك | هؤلاء | هذا |

Answers

Drill 1.

Check tape

4. Review Drills

Drill 1. Read:

قَرَأَ مُؤْتَمَرٌ مَازِنُ فُؤَادُ أَكْتُبُ
 إِيْرَانُ إِسْمِي أَكَلُ دَاوُدُ تَلَاؤُتُ
 قَرَأَ فُؤَادُ إِسْمِي دَاوُدُ
 أَكَلْتُ آمِنَةً أَكْتُبُ مَا أَكْتُبُهُ أَنَا
 تَلَاؤُتُ مَازِنُ إِيْرَانُ

Drill 2. (On tape) Dictation.

For memorization.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Amina: Hello, sir. | 1. آمِنَةُ : مَرْحَبًا يَا سَيِّدٌ . |
| 2. George: Hello, young lady. | 2. جُورْجُ : مَرْحَبًا يَا أُنْسَةَ . |
| 3. Amina: Where are you from? | 3. آمِنَةُ : مِنْ أَيْنَ أَنْتَ ؟ |
| 4. George: I am from America. | 4. جُورْجُ : أَنَا مِنْ أَمْرِيكَ . |
| 5. Amina: Where do you live? | 5. آمِنَةُ : أَيْنَ تَسْكُنُ ؟ |
| 6. George: I live in Ann Arbor. | 6. جُورْجُ : أَسْكُنُ فِي آن آرْبَر . |
| 7. Amina: Are you married? | 7. آمِنَةُ : هَلْ أَنْتَ مُتَزَوِّجٌ ؟ |
| 8. George: No. I am a bachelor. | 8. جُورْجُ : لَا . أَنَا أَغْرَبٌ . |
| 9. Amina: What do you do? | 9. آمِنَةُ : مَاذَا تَعْمَلُ ؟ |
| 10. George: I study at the University of Michigan. | 10. جُورْجُ : أَذْرُسُ فِي جَامِعَةِ مِشِيْغَان . |

Arabic Proverbs

- | | |
|---|--|
| 11. One man's meat is another man's poison. | 11. مَصَائِبُ قَوْمٍ عِنْدَ قَوْمٍ فَوَائِدُ . |
| 12. Beware the man who has received charity from you. | 12. إِتَّقِ شَرَّ مَنْ أَحْسَنَتْ إِلَيْهِ . |

Answers

Review Drill

Drill 1.

Check tape

Drill 2.

1. جاء

2. أنا

3. تسكن

4. ساكن

5. أمم

6. سراسر

7. آسبا

8. فسادات

9. يالف

10. رئيس

11. استاذ

Vocabulary

أمنة

سيد

جورج

آنسة

أين؟

أنت

أنا

أمريكا

تسكن

أسكن

آن آربر

هل

متزوج

أعزب

ماذا

تعمل

أدرس

جامعة

ميشيغان

مصائب

قوم

عند

فوائد

إتق

شر

من

أحسنت

إليه

Amina (girl's name)

Mr.

George

miss; young lady

where?

you (speaking to a male)

I

America

you live (speaking to a male)

I live

Ann Arbor

(interrogative participle: converts a statement into a question)

married

bachelor, single

what?

you do, work (speaking to a male)

I study

University

Michigan

disasters

people; tribe

in the opinion of; among

profits, benefits, gains

beware! (spoken to a male)

evil

he who, him who

you gave charity (speaking to a male)

to him.

Unit 15

| | |
|----------------------|-------|
| The sign | wasla |
| The definite article | أل |
| Alif maqsuura: | ى |

1. wasla

No utterance in Arabic can begin with a cluster of two consonants. If, however, the first word of an utterance is one that does begin with two consonants, such as the imperative forms of certain verbs, then a "helping vowel" preceded by glottal stop is pronounced as part of that word. For example,

-šrab qahwatan 'Drink some coffee!'

is pronounced:

أَشْرَبْ قَهْوَةً ʾiṣrab qahwatan 'Drink some coffee!'

(The hyphen on -šrab indicates that this word needs a helping vowel to make it pronounceable.) Another illustration, using the imperative form of the verb ذَهَبَ ḏahaba "to go."

إِذْهَبْ مَعَ سَلِيمٍ ʾiḏhab maʿa salimin 'Go with Salim.'

If a word beginning with two consonants follows another word or a prefix, then the final vowel of that word or prefix serves the function of a helping vowel. Thus, after the prefix وَ wa- 'and' we get waṣrab 'and drink!', as in:

خُذْ وَاصْرَبْ xuḏ waṣrab 'Take and drink!'

Alif is still used to spell this word, but hamza is now replaced by the symbol وَصْلَة wasla:

خُذْ وَاصْرَبْ xuḏ waṣrab 'Take and drink!'

Wasla signifies (1) that the alif over which it is written has no pronunciation value and (2) that the final vowel of the preceding word is pronounced with the first consonant following it. Note that words beginning with two consonants are always written with ʾalif and a helping vowel.

Drill 1. (On tape) a. Read the following to yourself as you hear them read on tape; pay attention to the hamza-wasla oppositions. Note that wasla indicates that the two words are pronounced as one, with no break between them.

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| اَكْتُبْ | 'Write' |
| تَعَلَّمْ وَ اَكْتُبْ | 'Learn and write' |
| اَلْبِسْ | 'Dress.' |
| قُمْ وَ اَلْبِسْ | 'Wake up and dress.' |
| اِسْمُكَ | 'your name' |
| مَا اِسْمُكَ؟ | 'Whats your name?' |
| اِسْمُهُ | 'his name' |
| مَا اِسْمُهُ؟ | 'What is his name?' |
| اَشْرَبْ وَ كُلْ | 'Drink and eat.' |
| كُلْ وَ اَشْرَبْ | 'Eat and drink.' |
| اِفْتَحْ وَ سَكِّرْ | 'Open and close!' |
| سَكِّرْ وَ اِفْتَحْ | 'Close and open!' |
| اِفْتَحْهَا وَ سَكِّرْهَا | 'Open them and close them!' |
| سَكِّرْهَا وَ اِفْتَحْهَا | 'Close it and open it!' |

b. Read the pairs in a. above.

If a word beginning in two consonants follows a word ending in a consonant, that consonant receives a helping vowel, in most cases, i; the following examples contains مَنْ 'who?':

مَنْ اجْتَمَعَ مَعَ سَلِيمٍ؟ manijtamaʕa maʕa ʕaliim? 'Who met with Salim?'

Note that kasra has replaced sukuun on مَنْ .

مَنْ اَنْصَرَفَ؟ maninsarafa? 'Who left?'

مَنْ اَسْتَلَمَ رِسَالَتِي؟ manistalama risaalatii? 'Who received my letter?'

Drill 2. Read the following pairs of sentences, paying particular attention to the liaison of مَنْ 'who?' and the following wasla:

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| إِذْهَبْ مَعَ سَلِيمٍ | 'Go with Salim!' |
| مَنْ أَجْتَمَعَ مَعَ سَلِيمٍ؟ | 'Who met with Salim?' |
| اجْلِسْ وَاسْتَرَحْ | 'Sit and relax' |
| مَنْ انْصَرَفَ؟ | 'Who went away?' |
| مَنْ اشْتَرَا بَيْتًا؟ | 'Who bought a house?' |
| مَنْ اسْتَقَالَ؟ | 'Who resigned?' |

A word-initial hamza that is prefixed with a helping vowel is called هَمْزَةُ الْوَصْلِ, 'the hamza of connection'.

2. The definite article أَلْ

A. Pronunciation

The Arabic definite article أَلْ (called in Arabic أَدَاةُ التَّعْرِيفِ) is prefixed to a noun or adjective, e.g.

| | | | | |
|---------|-------------|----|------------|---------------|
| بَلَدٌ | 'a country' | -- | الْبَلَدُ | 'the country' |
| كَبِيرٌ | 'big' | -- | الْكَبِيرُ | 'the big one' |

The article is pronounced ʔal- when prefixed to a word beginning with one of the following consonants:

ب ج ح خ ع غ ف ق ك م ه و ي

These letters are referred to collectively as حُرُوفُ قَمَرِيَّةٌ 'moon letters', the Arabic word for "moon", arbitrarily being chosen for this since it begins with one of these letters.

Drill 1. On tape. a. Point to each of the following pairs of words as they are read.

| | | | |
|--------------|------------------|-----------|---------------|
| الْأُسْتَاذُ | 'the professor' | اُسْتَاذٌ | 'professor' ← |
| الْبَلَدُ | 'the country' | بَلَدٌ | 'country' |
| الْجَامِعَةُ | 'the university' | جَامِعَةٌ | 'university' |
| الْحَرْبُ | 'the war' | حَرْبٌ | 'war' |
| الْخَيْرُ | 'the good' | خَيْرٌ | 'good' |
| الْعَاصِمَةُ | 'the capital' | عَاصِمَةٌ | 'capital' |

Answers

Drill 2.

Check tape

| | | | |
|--------------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| الغُرَّةُ | 'the room' | غُرَّةٌ | 'room' |
| الْفِنْجَانُ | 'the cup' | فِنْجَانٌ | 'cup' |
| الْقَهْوَةُ | 'the coffee' | قَهْوَةٌ | 'coffee' |
| الْكِتَابُ | 'the book' | كِتَابٌ | 'book' |
| الْمَدِينَةُ | 'the city' | مَدِينَةٌ | 'city' |
| الْهَدِيَّةُ | 'the gift' | هَدِيَّةٌ | 'gift' |
| الْوِزَارَةُ | 'the ministry' | وِزَارَةٌ | 'ministry' |
| الْيَوْمُ | 'the day' | يَوْمٌ | 'day' |

- b. You will now be read the first item of each of the pairs that you have just heard. Listen carefully to each one, then repeat it with the definite article.

The remaining consonants are, logically enough, referred to as **أَلْحُرُوفُ** 'the sun letters', the Arabic word for "sun" beginning with **س** (**sh** as in "shine"): **شَمْسٌ**. Prefixed to a sun letter, the **ل** of the article is pronounced not as **l** but indicates doubling of the following consonant, e.g.,

طَالِبٌ 'student' (taalibun)

أَلطَّالِبُ 'the student' (ʔattaalibu)

Prefixed to a sun letter, the **ل** of the article loses its ° while the following consonant is written with ° to reflect actual pronunciation.

Note that the sun letters are pronounced more or less in the same place of articulation as **ل** :

ت ث د ذ ر ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ل ن

In terms of pronunciation, the **ل** of the definite article is assimilated to (pronounced like) a following consonant if that consonant is pronounced at the same point in the mouth as **ل**. The moon letters

ج and ي are exceptions to this rule.

Drill 2. (On tape) a. Point to each of the following pairs of words as they are read to you on tape.

| | | | |
|--------------|---|-----------|----------------|
| التِّلْمِذُ | - | تِلْمِذٌ | 'student' |
| الثَّانِي | - | ثَانِي | 'a second one' |
| الدَّرْسُ | - | دَرْسٌ | 'lesson' |
| الذَّهَبُ | - | ذَهَبٌ | 'gold' |
| الرَّابِعُ | - | رَابِعٌ | 'fourth' |
| الزِّيَارَةُ | - | زِيَارَةٌ | 'visit' |

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| سَاعَةٌ - السَّاعَةُ | 'hour' |
| شَهْرٌ - الشَّهْرُ | 'month' |
| صَبَاحٌ - الصُّبْحُ | 'morning' |
| ضَمَةٌ - الضَّمَّةُ | 'damma' |
| طَرِيقٌ - الطَّرِيقُ | 'way' |
| ظَهْرٌ - الظُّهْرُ | 'noon' |
| لُغَةٌ - اللُّغَةُ | 'language' |
| نَهْرٌ - النَّهْرُ | 'river' |

- b. Repeat after the tape, prefixing the definite article to each item. Remember to pronounce the first consonant of each word doubled.

Drill 3. (On tape) Identification. Place a check mark in the proper column.

| شخصية | قمرية | |
|-------|-------|-----|
| | | . 1 |
| | | . 2 |
| | | . 3 |
| | | . 4 |
| | | . 5 |
| | | . 6 |
| | | . 7 |
| | | . 8 |
| | | . 9 |
| | | .10 |

Note that a word with the definite article cannot receive nunation.

The hamza of the definite article **ال** is hamzatu-l wasli, and the vowel **ا** is a helping vowel, as explained earlier in section 1 of this unit. Thus, whenever the article does not occur initially in an utterance, it is pronounced **ل** ا.

Drill 4. (On tape) Listening.

| | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| الدَّرْسُ | 'the lesson' |
| الدَّرْسُ الْأَوَّلُ | 'the first lesson' |
| الثَّانِي | 'the second one' |
| الدَّرْسُ الثَّانِي | 'the second lesson' |

Answers

Drill 3.

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

- . 1
. 2
. 3
. 4
. 5
. 6
. 7
. 8
. 9
. 10

الثالث
الدَّرْسُ الثالث
الرابع
الدَّرْسُ الرابع

'the third one'

'the third lesson'

'the forth one'

'the fourth lesson'

b. Imitation

B. Reading

Drill 1. Read the following words which start with moon letters.

| | | | |
|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| البنت | المؤتمر | الحال | الأدب |
| العروس | الخبز | الجبل | المتحف |
| الكرسي | القرآن | الفتاة | الغرب |
| اليونان | الورقة | الهرم | الملك |

Drill 2. Read the following words which start with sun letters.

| | | | | | |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| السفر | الزواج | الرئيس | الدبكة | الثقافة | التاريخ |
| | الظلام | النص | الطبيب | الصباح | الشاب |

Drill 3. Read:

| | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| السابع | السادس | الخامس | الرابع | الثالث | الثاني | الأول |
| الأربعاء | الثلاثاء | الاثنين | الأحد | العاشر | التاسع | الثامن |
| الصيف | الخريف | الربيع | الشتاء | السبت | الجمعة | الخميس |
| | | | السودان | الكويت | العراق | الأردن |

C. Writing

Practice the following, sounding out each word as you write it.

| | | | | |
|-------|---------|----------|----------|--------|
| الأحد | الاثنين | الثلاثاء | الأربعاء | الخميس |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

Answers

Drill 1.

Check tape

Drill 2.

Check tape

Drill 3.

Check tape

3. ʔalif maqṣuura يA. Pronunciation

The Arabic writing system has two ʔalif's: one we saw in Unit 1, namely ا ; the second is ي , called ألف مقصورة ʔalif maqṣuura "shortened ʔalif". It is highly specialized: it can only be the last letter of the word, and can only have the value aa, e.g., بكى bakaa 'he wept'. It can receive nunation, e.g., صدى sadan 'echo'. The following words are pronounced the same:

علا 'it arose'

على 'on'

The choice of ʔalif at the end of the word is determined by the grammar, or must be learned for each word. In general, ا is more common than ي , so you will be well advised always to use ا for final ʔalif unless you know that the word in question requires ي .

B. Reading

The ʔalif maqṣuura is exactly like ي but without the two dots. As mentioned earlier, it is pronounced aa.

| |
|---------|
| ي: لَدِ |
| |

Independent

Drill 1. Read:

نَجْوَى

جَرَى

دَرَى

يَرَى

لَدَى

قُرَى

فَدَى

سَوَى

سَرَى

Drill 2. ي occurs only at the end of the word. Thus, it has only two shapes: independent and final joined. Look at the final joined shape in the box above, then read the following.

| |
|-----------|
| ي : عَلَى |
| |

Final joined

لَيْلَى

بَكَى

مَتَى

عَلَى

مُسْتَشْفَى

قَضَى

مَعْنَى

مَتْنَى

When ي is followed by a suffix, i.e., when it is not word final, it becomes a regular ا ʔalif e.g. بَنَى 'he built' but بَنَاهُ 'he built it'.

Answers

Drill 1.

Check tape

Drill 2.

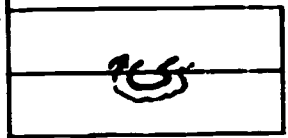
Check tape

Drill 3. Read the following in pairs.

بُنَى - بِنَاءُ
 دَعَا - دَعَائِي
 بَكَى - بَكَاهُمْ
 نَجَّوَى - نَجْوَانَا
 مَعْنَى - مَعْنَاهُ
 لَيْلَى - لَيْلَاهُ
 يَرَى - يَرَاكُمَا
 مُسْتَشْفَى - مُسْتَشْفَاهَا

C. Writing

ي is written like ي but without the two dots.



Drill 1. Trace and copy the following:

جَرَى - يَرَى - لَدَى - عَلَى - بَكَى - مَعْنَى

The model on the right shows you how ي is written (ي) when it receives a suffix.

بُنَى - بِنَاءُ

Drill 2. Trace over the items given, then rewrite each one adding the suffix ي to it. Follow the example given.

بُنَى - بِنَاءُ ، قَضَى - ، مَلَّوَى -

مَقَلَى - ، بَكَى - ، مُضْطَرَفَى -

Answers

Drill 3.

Check tape

4. • Review Drills

Drill 1. Read:

صَبَاحَ الْخَيْرِ كَيْفَ الْحَالُ؟ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ
 عَلَى الطَّائِلَةِ مَنْ أَنْتَ؟ السَّيِّدُ نَجِيبٌ
 سَافِرٌ إِلَى بَيْرُوتَ مَتَى تَذْهَبُ إِلَى الصَّفِّ؟ مَا مَعْنَى الْجُمْلَةِ؟

Drill 2. (On tape) Dictation.

For memorization:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Ruth : Good morning. | 1. روث : صَبَاحَ الْخَيْرِ . |
| 2. Sami: Good morning. | 2. سامي : صَبَاحَ الْخَيْرِ . |
| 3. Ruth: How are you? | 3. روث : كَيْفَ الْحَالُ؟ |
| 4. Sami: Fine, thanks. | 4. سامي : بِخَيْرٍ شُكْرًا . |
| 5. Ruth: What is your name? | 5. روث : مَا اسْمُكَ؟ |
| 6. Sami: My name is Sami. | 6. سامي : إِسْمِي سَامِي . وَأَنْتِ مَا اسْمُكَ؟ |
| What is your name? | 7. روث : إِسْمِي رُوثُ . |
| 7. Ruth: My name is Ruth. | 8. سامي : مِنْ أَيْنَ أَنْتِ؟ |
| 8. Sami: Where are you from? | 9. روث : أَنَا مِنْ فَرَنْسَا . |
| 9. Ruth: I am from France. | 10. سامي : شُكْرًا . |
| 10. Sami: Thanks. | 11. روث : عَفْوًا . |
| 11. Ruth: You are welcome. | |
| Arabic proverbs | |
| 12. A friend in need is a friend indeed. | 12. الصَّدِيقُ عِنْدَ الضِّيقِ . |
| 13. Don't postpone today's work until tomorrow. | 13. لَا تُؤَجِّلْ عَمَلَ الْيَوْمِ إِلَى الْغَدِ . |
| 14. Repetition makes perfect. | 14. التَّكَرَّارُ يُعَلِّمُ الْحِمَارَ . |
| 15. Birds of a feather flock together. | 15. إِنَّ الطُّيُورَ عَلَى أَشْكَالِهَا تَقَعُ . |
| 16. Pardon behooves the mighty. | 16. الْعَفْوُ عِنْدَ الْمُقْدِرَةِ . |

Vocabulary

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| رُوث | Ruth |
| صَبَاحُ | morning |
| الْخَيْرُ | good (noun) |
| صَبَاحُ الْخَيْرِ | good morning |
| الْحَالُ | the condition |
| كَيْفَ الْحَالُ؟ | How are you? |
| مَا | what? |
| إِسْمُ | name |
| إِسْمُكَ | your name (speaking to a male) |
| إِسْمِي | my name |
| سَامِي | Sami (boy's name) |
| وَأَنْتِ | and you (feminine) |
| إِسْمُكَ | your name (speaking to a female) |
| أَنْتِ | you (feminine) |
| فَرَنْسَا | France |
| عَفْوًا | welcome (in response to شُكْرًا) |
| الصَّدِيقُ | the friend |
| الضِّيقُ | the trouble |
| تَوَجَّلْ | you postpone |
| عَمَلٌ | work, job |
| الْيَوْمُ | today |
| إِلَى | until |
| الْغَدُ | the morrow |
| التَّكْرَارُ | the repetition |
| يُعَلِّمُ | it teaches |
| الْجَمَارُ | the donkey |
| إِنَّ | (intensifying particle found at beginning of a sentence) |
| الطَّيُورُ | the birds |
| عَلَى | on |
| أَشْكَالِهَا | its kind |
| يَقَعُ | it falls |
| الْعَفْوُ | pardon, forgiveness |
| عِنْدَ | with, belonging to |
| الْمَقْدَرَةُ | power, mighty |

Dialogues and reading passages for memorization

Numerals 1-20

Days of the week

Months of the year

1. Dialogues and reading passages for memorization.

Salim: Good morning.
 Maryam: Good morning
 Salim: What is your name?
 Maryam: My name is Maryam.
 And what is your name?
 Salim: My name is Salim.
 Maryam: Where are you from?
 Salim: From Lebanon.
 Maryam: Thanks.
 Salim: You're welcome.

• 1
 سَلِيم : صَبَاحُ الْخَيْرِ .
 مَرْيَم : صَبَاحُ الْخَيْرِ .
 سَلِيم : مَا اسْمُكَ ؟
 مَرْيَم : اسْمِي مَرْيَمُ .
 وَأَنْتَ مَا اسْمُكَ ؟
 سَلِيم : اسْمِي سَلِيمُ .
 مَرْيَم : مِنْ أَيْنَ أَنْتَ ؟
 سَلِيم : مِنْ لُبْنَانِ .
 مَرْيَم : شُكْرًا .
 سَلِيم : عَفْوًا .

The above dialog is fully "voweled"--that is, the auxiliary signs for short vowels, shadda, etc. are included with the letters. Most Arabic publications, however, are "unvoweled"--written without any of the auxiliary signs. Thus:

| <u>voweled</u> | <u>unvoweled</u> | <u>pronunciation</u> | <u>meaning</u> |
|----------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| أَنْتَ | انت | anta | 'you' |

This assumes, of course, that the reader already knows Arabic, and that whatever ambiguities result can be resolved from the context. It is made possible by the fact that all Arabic syllables begin with consonants, so providing a substantial skeleton for each word; thus, sbaah must be sabaahun 'morning', and mrym is maryamu 'Miriam'. Such forms as sibaahun, subaahun, muryum, etc., simply do not exist.

As a rule, only the Koran, the Bible and elementary school books are fully vowelized. Most printed and all handwritten Arabic is normally unvowelized. The dialog above is repeated below unvowelized, in printed and handwritten styles. If you memorized the dialog and so are familiar with the words and phrases, you should be able to read these unvowelized versions with ease.

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| سليم: صباح الخير . | سليم: صباح الخير . |
| مريم: صباح الخير . | مريم: صباح الخير . |
| سليم: ما اسمك ؟ | سليم: ما اسمك ؟ |
| مريم: اسمي مريم . | مريم: اسمي مريم . |
| وانت ما اسمك ؟ | وانت ما اسمك ؟ |
| سليم: اسمي سليم . | سليم: اسمي سليم . |
| مريم: من اين انت ؟ | مريم: من اين انت ؟ |
| سليم: من لبنان . | سليم: من لبنان . |
| مريم: شكرا . | مريم: شكرا . |
| سليم: عفوا . | سليم: عفوا . |

In printed Arabic much use is made of a "word stretcher", a bar that may be added between letters to make words longer in order to fill up space, make straighter margins, etc. To illustrate this, the proverb التكرار يعلم الحمار 'Constant repetition will teach (even) a donkey' is retyped below in varying lengths; they all retain, of course, the same pronunciation and meaning.

التكرار يعلم الحمار
التكرار يعلم الحمار
التكرار يعلم الحمار

b. Ruth: Hello, (Mr.) Farid.
 Farid: Hello, (Miss) Ruth.
 Ruth: Where are you from?
 Farid: From Iraq.
 Ruth: Is Iraq in the Middle East?
 Farid: Yes.
 Ruth: What's the capital of Iraq?
 Farid: The city of Baghdad.
 Ruth: Thanks.
 Farid: Not at all.

ب .
 روٹ : مَرْحَبًا يَا سَيِّدُ فَرِيد .
 فَرِيد : مَرْحَبًا يَا أَمْسَةَ رُوٹ .
 روٹ : مِنْ أَيْنَ أَنْتَ ؟
 فَرِيد : مِنَ الْعِرَاقِ .
 روٹ : هَلِ الْعِرَاقُ فِي الشَّرْقِ الْأَوْسَطِ ؟
 فَرِيد : نَعَمْ .
 روٹ : مَا عَاصِمَةُ الْعِرَاقِ ؟
 فَرِيد : مَدِينَةُ بَغْدَادَ .
 روٹ : شُكْرًا .
 فَرِيد : عَفْوًا .

روٹ : مَرْحَبًا يَا سَيِّدُ فَرِيد .
 فَرِيد : مَرْحَبًا يَا أَمْسَةَ رُوٹ .
 روٹ : مِنْ أَيْنَ أَنْتَ ؟
 فَرِيد : مِنَ الْعِرَاقِ .
 روٹ : هَلِ الْعِرَاقُ فِي الشَّرْقِ الْأَوْسَطِ ؟
 فَرِيد : نَعَمْ .
 روٹ : مَا عَاصِمَةُ الْعِرَاقِ ؟
 فَرِيد : مَدِينَةُ بَغْدَادَ .
 روٹ : شُكْرًا .
 فَرِيد : عَفْوًا .

c. Jamila: Good afternoon.
 George: Good afternoon.
 Jamila: What are you studying
 at the university?
 George: Middle Eastern history.
 Jamila: Do you know Arabic?
 George: Yes.
 Jamila: Where did you study Arabic?
 George: At the American University
 of Beirut (AUB)
 Jamila: Goodbye.
 George: Goodbye.

ج .
 جَمِيلَةُ : مَسَاءً الْخَيْرَ .
 جُورْج : مَسَاءً الْخَيْرَ .
 جَمِيلَةُ : مَاذَا تَدْرُسُ فِي الْجَامِعَةِ ؟
 جُورْج : تَارِيخَ الشَّرْقِ الْأَوْسَطِ .
 جَمِيلَةُ : أَتَعْرِفُ اللُّغَةَ الْعَرَبِيَّةَ ؟
 جُورْج : نَعَمْ .
 جَمِيلَةُ : أَيْنَ دَرَسْتَ الْعَرَبِيَّةَ ؟
 جُورْج : فِي الْجَامِعَةِ الْأَمْرِيكِيَّةِ فِي بَيْرُوتَ .
 جَمِيلَةُ : إِلَى اللَّقَاءِ .
 جُورْج : مَعَ السَّلَامَةِ .

- جميلة : مساء الخير .
 جورج : مساء الخير .
 جميلة : ماذا تدرس في الجامعة ؟
 جورج : تاريخ الشرق الاوسط .
 جميلة : اتعرف اللغة العربية ؟
 جورج : نعم .
 جميلة : اين درست العربية ؟
 جورج : في الجامعة الاميركية في بيروت .
 جميلة : الى اللقاء .
 جورج : مع السلامة .

- جميلة : مساء الخير .
 جورج : مساء الخير .
 جميلة : ماذا تدرس في الجامعة ؟
 جورج : تاريخ الشرق الاوسط .
 جميلة : اتعرف اللغة العربية ؟
 جورج : نعم .
 جميلة : اين درست العربية ؟
 جورج : في الجامعة الاميركية في بيروت .
 جميلة : الى اللقاء .
 جورج : مع السلامة .

- d. William: Where do you live, Najib?
 Najib: In the city of Detroit.
 William: On what street?
 Najib: On Cass Street.
 William: What's your telephone number?
 Najib: 869-5741
 William: Who lives with you?
 Najib: An Arab friend from Syria.
 William: Is he going to school or working?
 Najib: He works at an Arab restaurant.

- وليم : أين تسكن يا نجيب ؟
 نجيب : في مدينة ديترويت .
 وليم : في أي شارع ؟
 نجيب : في شارع كاس .
 وليم : ما رقم تليفونك ؟
 نجيب : ٨٦٩ - ٥٧٤١
 وليم : من يسكن معك ؟
 نجيب : صديق عربي من سوريا .
 وليم : هل يدرس أم يعمل ؟
 نجيب : يعمل في مطعم عربي .

- وليم : أين تسكن يا نجيب ؟
 نجيب : في مدينة ديترويت .
 وليم : في أي شارع ؟
 نجيب : في شارع "كاس" .
 وليم : ما رقم تليفونك ؟
 نجيب : ٨٦٩ - ٥٧٤١
 وليم : من يسكن معك ؟
 نجيب : صديق عربي من سوريا .
 وليم : هل يدرس أم يعمل ؟
 نجيب : يعمل في مطعم عربي .

- وليم : اين تسكن يا نجيب ؟
 نجيب : في مدينة ديترويت .
 وليم : في اي شارع ؟
 نجيب : في شارع كاس .
 وليم : ما رقم تليفونك ؟
 نجيب : ٨٦٩ - ٥٧٤١
 وليم : من يسكن معك ؟
 نجيب : صديق عربي من سوريا .
 وليم : هل يدرس أم يعمل ؟
 نجيب : يعمل في مطعم عربي .

e. Linda: Are you married, Ahmad?

Ahmad: Yes.

Linda: Is your wife American?

Ahmad: No, she's an Arab from Jordan.

Linda: Do you have any children?

Ahmad: Yes, I have a boy and a girl.

Linda: Does your wife know English?

Ahmad: Yes, she studied English (in the city of) Amman.

Linda: Thanks, Ahmad.

Ahmad: You're welcome.

لندا : هل أنت متزوج يا أحمد ؟

أحمد : نعم .

لندا : هل زوجتك أمريكية ؟

أحمد : لا . هي عربية من الأردن .

لندا : هل عندك أولاد ؟

أحمد : نعم . عندي ولد وبنت .

لندا : أتعرف زوجتك الانكليزية ؟

أحمد : نعم . درست الانكليزية في مدينة عمان .

لندا : شكراً يا أحمد .

أحمد : عفواً .

لندا : هل انت متزوج يا احمد ؟

احمد : نعم .

لندا : هل زوجتك امريكية ؟

احمد : لا . هي عربية من الاردن .

لندا : هل عندك اولاد ؟

احمد : نعم . عندي ولد وبنت .

لندا : اتعرف زوجتك الانكليزية ؟

احمد : نعم . درست الانكليزية في

مدينة عمان .

لندا : شكراً يا احمد .

احمد : عفواً .

f. This dialogue has been left unvoiced; listen to the tape, and write in the vowelizing yourself.

Karima: When did you take your trip to New York?

Henry: A month ago.

Karima: Did you travel by plane?

Henry: No. By car.

Karima: Did you go to an Arab restaurant there?

Henry: Yes. I went with an Arab friend.

Karima: What did you eat?

Henry: Kubba and salad.

Karima: Did you drink Arabic coffee?

Henry: Yes.

كريمة : متى سافرت الى نيويورك ؟

هنري : قبل شهر .

كريمة : هل سافرت بالطائرة ؟

هنري : لا . بالسيارة .

كريمة : هل ذهبت الى مطعم عربي هناك ؟

هنري : نعم . ذهبت مع صديق عربي .

كريمة : ماذا اكلت ؟

هنري : "كبة" مع سلطة .

كريمة : هل شربت قهوة عربية ؟

هنري : نعم .

كريمة : متى سأفرت إلى نيويورك ؟

هنري : قبل شهر .

كريمة : هل سأفرت بالطائرة ؟

هنري : لا ، بالسيارة .

كريمة : هل ذهبت إلى مطعم عربي هناك ؟

هنري : نعم ، ذهبت مع صديق عربي .

كريمة : ماذا أكلت ؟

هنري : كبة مع سلطة .

كريمة : هل شربت قهوة عربية ؟

هنري : نعم .

ز . اسمي سمير . أنا عربي من ليبيا . أدرس الهندسة في جامعة كولومبيا في مدينة نيويورك .
أُسكن مع صديق أمريكي في شارع "منرو" . رقم شقتي ٥١٦ ورقم تليفوني ٩٤٦ - ٨٣٤٢ .

g. My name is Samir. I am an Arab from Libya. I'm studying engineering at Columbia University in (the city of) New York. I live with an American friend on Munroe Street. My apartment number is 516 and my telephone number is 946-8342.

اسمي سمير . أنا عربي من ليبيا . أدرس الهندسة في جامعة "كولومبيا" في مدينة نيويورك . أكن مع صديق أمريكي في شارع منرو . رقم شقتي ٥١٦ ورقم تليفوني ٩٤٦ - ٨٣٤٢

- h. The important countries of the Arab world.

The United Arab Republic; its capital is Cairo.

The Lebanese Republic; its capital is Beirut.

The Syrian Arab Republic; its capital is Damascus.

The Republic of Iraq; its capital is Baghdad.

The Republic of Sudan; its capital is Khartoum.

The Republic of Algeria; its capital is Algiers.

The Republic of Tunisia; its capital is Tunis.

The Republic of Yemen its capital is San'a.

The Saudi Arabian Kingdom; its capital is Al-Riyad.

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; its capital is Amman.

The Kingdom of Libya; its capitals are Benghazi and Tripoli.

The Kingdom of Morocco; its capital is Rabat.

The emirate of Kuwait; its capital is Kuwait.

بُلْدَانُ الْعَالَمِ الْعَرَبِيِّ الْمُتَّحِدَةِ

الْجُمْهُورِيَّةُ الْعَرَبِيَّةُ الْمُتَّحِدَةُ ؛
وَعَاصِمَتُهَا الْقَاهِرَةُ .

الْجُمْهُورِيَّةُ اللَّبْنَانِيَّةُ ؛ وَعَاصِمَتُهَا بَيْرُوتُ .

الْجُمْهُورِيَّةُ الْعَرَبِيَّةُ السُّورِيَّةُ ؛
وَعَاصِمَتُهَا دِمَشْقُ .

الْجُمْهُورِيَّةُ الْعِرَاقِيَّةُ ؛ وَعَاصِمَتُهَا بَغْدَادُ .

الْجُمْهُورِيَّةُ السُّودَانِيَّةُ ؛ وَعَاصِمَتُهَا الْخَرْطومُ .

الْجُمْهُورِيَّةُ الْجَزَائِرِيَّةُ ؛ وَعَاصِمَتُهَا الْجَزَائِرُ .

الْجُمْهُورِيَّةُ التُّونِسِيَّةُ ؛ وَعَاصِمَتُهَا تُونِسُ .

الْجُمْهُورِيَّةُ الْيَمَنِيَّةُ ؛ وَعَاصِمَتُهَا صَنْعَاءُ .

الْمَمْلَكَةُ الْعَرَبِيَّةُ السُّعُودِيَّةُ ؛ وَعَاصِمَتُهَا الرِّيَاضُ .

الْمَمْلَكَةُ الْأُرْدُنِيَّةُ الْهَاشِمِيَّةُ ؛ وَعَاصِمَتُهَا عَمَّانُ .

الْمَمْلَكَةُ اللَّيْبِيَّةُ ؛ وَعَاصِمَتَاهَا بَنْغَازِي وَطَرَابُلُسُ .

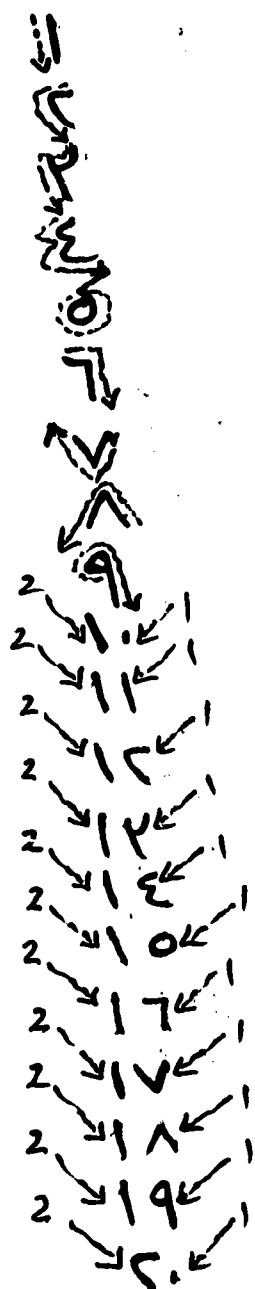
الْمَمْلَكَةُ الْمَغْرِبِيَّةُ ؛ وَعَاصِمَتُهَا الرَّبَّاطُ .

إِمَارَةُ الْكُوَيْتِ ؛ وَعَاصِمَتُهَا الْكُوَيْتُ .

بلدان العالم العربي الصرمة

- الجمهورية العربية المتحدة ؛ و عاصمتها القاهرة.
- الجمهورية اللبنانية ؛ و عاصمتها بيروت.
- الجمهورية العربية السورية ؛ و عاصمتها دمشق.
- الجمهورية العراقية ؛ و عاصمتها بغداد.
- الجمهورية السودانية ؛ و عاصمتها الخرطوم.
- الجمهورية الجزائرية ؛ و عاصمتها الجزائر.
- الجمهورية التونسية ؛ و عاصمتها تونس.
- الجمهورية اليمنية ؛ و عاصمتها صنعاء.
- المملكة العربية السعودية ؛ و عاصمتها الرياض.
- المملكة الاردنية الهاشمية ؛ و عاصمتها عمان.
- المملكة الليبية ؛ و عاصمتها بنغازي و طرابلس.
- المملكة المغربية ؛ و عاصمتها الرباط.
- امارة الكويت ؛ و عاصمتها الكويت.

2. Numerals 1-20.



واحد
اثنان
ثلاثة
أربعة
خمسة
ستة
سبعة
ثمانية
تسعة
عشرة
أحد عشر
اثنا عشر
ثلاثة عشر
أربعة عشر
خمسة عشر
ستة عشر
سبعة عشر
ثمانية عشر
تسعة عشر
عشرون

| English | Written | Printed |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | ١ | 1 |
| 2 | ٢ | ٢ |
| 3 | ٣ | ٣ |
| 4 | ٤ | ٤ |
| 5 | ٥ | ٥ |
| 6 | ٦ | ٦ |
| 7 | ٧ | ٧ |
| 8 | ٨ | ٨ |
| 9 | ٩ | ٩ |
| 10 | ١٠ | ١٠ |
| 11 | ١١ | ١١ |
| 12 | ١٢ | ١٢ |
| 13 | ١٣ | ١٣ |
| 14 | ١٤ | ١٤ |
| 15 | ١٥ | ١٥ |
| 16 | ١٦ | ١٦ |
| 17 | ١٧ | ١٧ |
| 18 | ١٨ | ١٨ |
| 19 | ١٩ | ١٩ |
| 20 | ٢٠ | ٢٠ |
| 1968 | ١٩٦٨ | ١٩٦٨* |

3. Days of the week.

Sunday الأحد
Monday الاثنين
Tuesday الثلاثاء
Wednesday الأربعاء
Thursday الخميس
Friday الجمعة
Saturday السبت

*Note that compound numbers in Arabic go from left to right as in English. This number is read in Arabic as follows: ألف و تسعين و ثمان وستون

4. Months of the year.

| | |
|-----------|--------------|
| January | كانون الثاني |
| February | شباط |
| March | آذار |
| April | نيسان |
| May | أيار |
| June | حزيران |
| July | تموز |
| August | آب |
| September | أيلول |
| October | تشرين الأول |
| November | تشرين الثاني |
| December | كانون الأول |

5. The seasons.

| | |
|--------|--------|
| Spring | الربيع |
| Summer | الصيف |
| Fall | الخريف |
| Winter | الشتاء |